The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Chinese Opinion on the Sale of Shanghai Utilities

Yen Hsi-shan's Policies and the Kuomintang

Russian Refugees Continue to Flock into Harbin

By E. U. Barung

Indian Revolution and World Public Opinion

By Dr. Phil. Taraknath Das

Congressman Porter Was a Good Friend of China; The Departure of Editor Green of the N. C. D. N.; China's Case Against the West, by Verne Dyson; More Information About Siege of Tientsin; Shanghai Telephone Co. Sold—Chinese Protest; An Appraisal of the Yen-Feng Army, by Albert M. Guptill; The Customs Crisis in North China; The American Declaration of Independence; In the Field of National Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930 VOLUME 53, NUMBER 5

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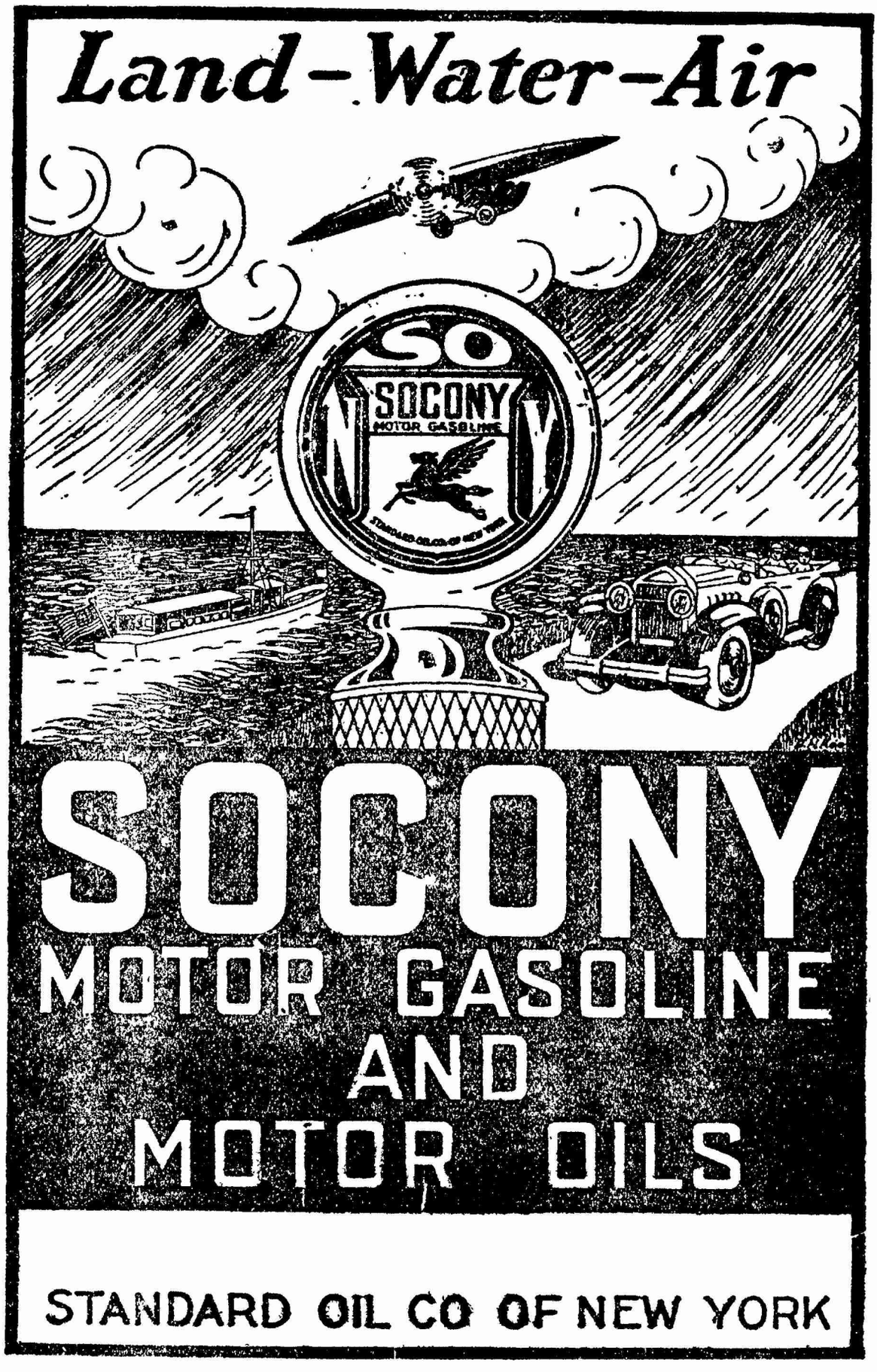
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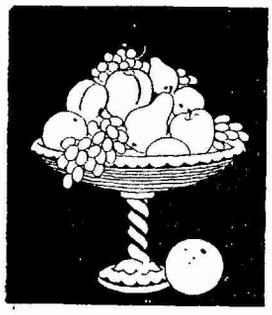

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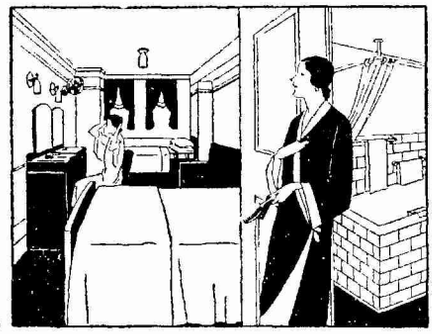

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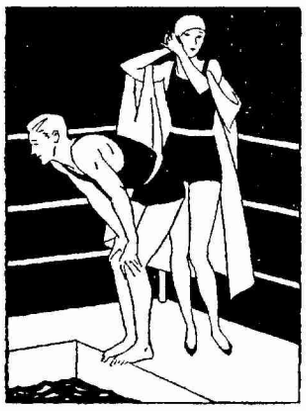

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The China Weekly REVIEW

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Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME 53 SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930 NUMBER 5

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TWELVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES TEN DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1971.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 38 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

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WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

CONGRESSMAN PORTER WAS A GOOD FRIEND OF CHINA!

THE CHINESE people, and American residents of China, as well, lost a good friend in the death of Congressman Stephen G. Porter of Pittsburgh, who died on June 27. According to the *United Press* report his death was due to liver disease from which he had been suffering for some time. Congressman Porter's interest in China dated from a trip which he made to the Far East in 1919 in company with a number of other members of the U. S. House of Representatives and the Senate. He was only in China for a few weeks and according to the diehards of that period he was responsible for some rather "undiplomatic" actions. For example he delivered a speech in Tsinanfu, the capital of Shantung province in which he denounced the Japanese occupation of Shantung. There were no Japanese present at the meeting but the Japanese knew what Congressman Porter thought of their actions and while the Japanese and their paid press-agents denounced Mr. Porter for his "undiplomatic" remarks, there is little question but what the Japanese were deeply impressed by what the American congressman said about their activities on Chinese territory. A few days later while passing through Seoul, Korea, the Korean students and revolutionaries organized a mass-meeting in honor of the American law-makers. The Japanese police raided the meeting and arrested the leaders before the congressional party arrived. When Congressman Porter found out about the arrest of the Koreans, he went to the hall where the meeting had been scheduled, took a seat on the platform and refused to leave the building until the Koreans were released. This action also was most "undiplomatic" for an American congressman, but it had its effect; the Japanese released their Korean prisoners! Otherwise they would have had an American congressman on their hands for an extended visit. Congressman Porter was made that way and when he got an idea firmly fixed in his mind, it was difficult to dislodge that idea. Later on in Washington, he served as a member of the American Delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and assisted materially in the settlement of the Shantung controversy and other questions pertaining to China.

It was at the first Opium Conference at Geneva that Congressman Porter did China his best service. As the head of the American delega-

tion he was associated with Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, head of the Chinese delegation. Dr. Sze and Congressman Porter introduced a proposal for the solution of the opium question which struck at the root of the problem; in short, their proposal recommended the discontinuance immediately of opium production, except for medical purposes. Also they recommended that European governments get out of the opium business by abolishing their officially supported colonial opium-monopolies stretching all the way from Japanese Formosa and Portugese Macao to British India. But the European delegates, particularly the British delegates disapproved of the Sze-Porter proposal; in fact they unitedly opposed it. Dr. Sze and Congressman Porter then did a courageous thing: they walked out of the meeting and went back to Washington! This occurred about six years ago and while other Opium Conferences have since been held at Geneva, the Opium Problem is still exactly where Congressman Porter and Dr. Sze left it. Nothing practical has been accomplished for the simple reason that every European colonial administration in the Far East is largely supported by revenues from the production and sale of opium! The Chinese have further reason for thanks to Congressman Porter due to his resolution which was passed by the House of Representatives, almost unanimously, calling for a revision of the China-American treaties. It was this resolution which caused the State Department to make a new treaty granting Chinese tariff autonomy and also to take up with China the revision of the treaty pertaining to exterritoriality. Since Congressman Porter was chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, he was in a position to make his influence felt in the policies of the American Government.

As for the Americans in China, they have two reasons for gratitude for the work of Congressman Porter. In 1919-1920 he was responsible, in cooperation with Congressman L. C. Dyer of St. Louis, for the passage of the China Trade Act, a legislative measure which greatly facilitated the organization of American companies interested in developing trade relations with China. While Congressman Dyer, as an influential member of the House Judiciary Committee took the lead in pushing the bill, Mr. Porter also helped considerably in getting it enacted into law. The chief reason, however, why Far Eastern Americans have reasons for thanking Congressman Porter is that he was responsible for the decision of the U. .S. Government to construct a new embassy building in Tokyo and a new consular building in Shanghai. When Mr. Porter saw the old ramshackle buildings occupied by the American consulate at Shanghai he immediately announced that he was going back to Washington and work for a new building. This he did, energetically, and as a result work is shortly to be started on a building here, costing more than a million gold, that will house all of the U. S. Government organs represented in this city. Had death not intervened, Congressman Porter would have visited Shanghai this summer for a final inspection of the plans, which he personally supervised in the making. Some of the American die-hards here were incensed at his announcement that the new U. S. Government building "would contain no quarters for the U. S. Court for China," due to Mr. Porter's belief that exterritoriality would be abolished before the completion of the new building, but even the reactionaries should be able to forget their die-hardism sufficiently long to express their gratitude for Congressman Porter's long and self-sacrificing work in getting the American community a new government building. Congressman Porter was born at Salem, Ohio in 1869. He originally started out to become a medical doctor, but gave that up for law. After practicing law in Pittsburgh for several years he was elected to Congress in 1911 where he served until his death. He was chairman of the House Foreign Relations Committee for many years and was appointed by President Harding as a member of the advisory committee to the Washington Conference. He is survived by a daughter, Lucy Foster, who accompanied him to China in 1919. He was a close friend and associate of Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, who served as Chinese Minister in Washington for several years and who now occupies the London post.

CHINESE OPINION ON SALE OF SHANGHAI UTILITIES

IT IS EASY to realize the feelings of the Chinese in regard to the recent transfer of ownership title of local Shanghai public utilities from British to American interests. A year ago the Municipal electricity department, which had been controlled by British interests for many years was sold to American interests. Last week the Mutual Telephone Company, another important British interest in Shanghai, was sold to an American company. There are rumors in circulation of other pending transfers, the facts in the situation being that the British are liquidating their major interests on the China coast and the Americans are taking them over. Why the British are selling out is not difficult to understand by anyone with even a minimum of understanding of world tendencies, particularly tendencies in the Far East. Also, it is not difficult for understanding persons to realize why American financial interests are "buying-into" the China field. British trade in China is decreasing and American trade is increasing. British proprietors of important public utilities on the China coast realize their inability to hang on in the face of world tendencies over which they have little or no control; hence they have decided to sell out. The Americans, with their trade increasing, are optimistic regarding future prospects; hence they are willing to take a chance and invest their money despite present adverse conditions. To put it another way, they are willing to "bet on China," despite present discouraging prospects. And while these investments have been made in the so-called "International" Settlement, the American businessmen and bankers realize fully that they are *investing in China*, because future profits depend upon Chinese good will. Further proof of the American tendency to enter the China field in a large way is provided in the contracts which the Chinese Government has entered into with American airplane and radio interests, both of which will involve large expenditures of American capital on Chinese soil.

However, it is also easy to understand the feelings of the Chinese when they observe the British selling out to the Americans. For many years the Chinese have agitated for the rendition of the International Settlement and now that the actual rendition is in process of consummation, they see the important public utilities being transferred from an old foreign master to a new one. In other words many Chinese feel that when they actually obtain control of the Settlement, they will only come into possession of the empty shell, the kernel having already been disposed of. In a sense they are correct in this feeling, but we cannot see any way in which this could have been prevented. In other words we cannot see how anybody can legally prevent another person from selling his belongings. The Chinese are perfectly correct in their feeling that they have an interest in these public utilities, built up under British control, which are now being sold to the Americans, but the actual ownership and control, legally speaking, rested with the British proprietors and they undoubtedly had a right to sell. Had the Chinese people or their government possessed sufficient capital to have made a better offer, the British undoubtedly would have sold to the Chinese. About a half century ago when an important American shipping company, Russell and Company, went bankrupt, it was the Chinese who took over the assets and with them established the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company. Thus do economic forces work under the present capitalistic system of society. Chinese reactions regarding these recent sales have not been greatly different from the reactions of the British people themselves a few months ago when they discovered that an American company had purchased a controlling interest in a certain British electrical enterprise that controlled electric light and power plants in many of the leading English towns. To carry the simile still further, American investments in Germany since the World War are said to be greater than the sum involved in the reparations settlement. Many Germans have opposed this large borrowing in the American market, but Germany needed capital and America had it to invest. Even in Soviet Russia where private property has been abolished, there have been large investments of American capital, the borrower in that case being the Soviet Government itself.

China's greatest need, aside from domestic peace and political stability, is capital for reconstruction. As the situation stands today, China has more people than the country can support, the result being that millions are dying for lack of food or are being forced into armies for the warlords to play with. Intelligent Chinese both in and out of the Government realize the need of capital if their country is to take its place in the ranks of the other independent nations. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, recently declared that China needed a half billion dollars for railway construction and Hu Shih, the philosopher, recently characterized Chinese civilization as a "ricksha civilization" and declared that China must modernize her system if she ever hoped to win an important position in world affairs. It isn't necessary to explain to any thinking Chinese why Japan has gone ahead of China in the past half century. Japan has won her place by achieving political stability first and then inviting the cooperation of foreign finance in development enterprises. The modern Japanese navy was constructed largely with money borrowed abroad; likewise the Japanese steamship lines and railways. The great Japanese electrical development has been accomplished by means of borrowed American capital. And not satisfied with borrowing American capital for investment in their home land, the Japanese have even been trying to borrow American capital for investment in China. In many ways China is in the position that Japan was in forty years ago. China needs capital for railway construction, shipping and industrial development, for the development of military strength and national defense, for currency reform and monetary stabilization. How will China get this money? In innumerable ways, of course! By direct borrowing on the part of the Government and by borrowings on the part of private Chinese interests. Obviously, there can be no standard form for foreign investments in a country so long as the laws of that country are observed. Some foreign interests probably will operate factories on their own accord; others will operate industries in cooperation with the Chinese Government or Chinese private interests. China's problem in respect to foreign investments is two fold: to have proper laws governing the operation of industrial establishments and public utilities, whether Chinese or foreign owned, and to maintain a central government that can enforce such laws and at the same time guarantee protection to invested capital, whether foreign or Chinese. If the Chinese people can establish and maintain a central government that has the respect and confidence of the people, there should be no fear of aggression at the hands of foreign capitalists. China's chief difficulty in the past in respect to foreign investments has been due to the weakness of the government, plus the ignorance or venality of officialdom. By purchasing the Shanghai power plant and telephone company, certain American interests have invested capital in China. It doesn't mean that these interests have forever passed from Chinese control. It simply means that certain American interests have invested a certain amount of money in China upon which they hope to earn a profit. If they can't earn a profit they probably will be glad to sell out, just as the British have done. For the present neither Chinese capitalists nor the Chinese Government have sufficient funds for taking over these British interests. If criticism for these transfers is to be leveled in any direction, it probably should be directed at the Shanghai Municipal Council in granting franchises which allegedly may be more advantageous to the purchasers of the public utilities than to the public which is to be served, but this is a matter which the Chinese Government can adjust when the Settlement passes to Chinese control. When the day for the transfer of the control of the Settlement arrives, this whole matter of franchises granted to privately-owned public utilities will have to be considered with great care because the opportunity will then be provided for the Chinese Government to put into practice a political slogan which as yet has been nothing more than an

empty phrase. We refer to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's declaration on the "Welfare of the People."

As for the American purchasers of these Shanghai public utilities, they undoubtedly realize, or should realize, what they are up against from the standpoint of Chinese public opinion. Although Americans have had long experience as traders in China, they are more or less new in the field of operating large industrial establishments on Chinese soil. It happens that the interests which have purchased the Shanghai electricity department and the telephone company are also operators of similar enterprises in various parts of the world. This is an advantage because it will enable them to apply methods here which have proved successful in other parts of the world, which in the long run should be highly advantageous to the Chinese in that it will bring to them the world's best methods in the scientific management of large enterprises—something which the Chinese capitalists and industrialists will have to learn themselves when they get into a position to develop their own enterprises on a scale which the country will demand!

THE DEPARTUE OF EDITOR GREEN OF THE N.C.D.N.

O. M. GREEN, for nineteen years editor of *The North-China Daily News*, popularly known as the "official" British newspaper on the China Coast, has retired and last week departed for his home in England. The "official" character of the paper came from the fact that it always published the official notices of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement and also the *Municipal Gazette*, the Council's organ which contained such matters of public interest as the Council wished the public to know about and no more. The publication of the *Gazette* was always a sore point with the other Shanghai newspapers because this gave the N. C. D. N. an advantage which was difficult to overcome. Finally, however, the other newspapers were able to bring sufficient pressure to force the N. C. D. N. to send around to the other newspaper offices on the evening prior to publication, the proofs of the *Gazette*, which gave the other papers an even break on any news which that deadliest of dead publications might contain. In more recent years the Council was forced to permit the other English newspapers to also distribute the Gazette to any of their readers who expressed a wish to receive it.

For most of the period of Mr. Green's editorship of *The North-China Daily News*, that newspaper maintained a "strangle-hold" on the affairs of the so-called International Settlement and thus exercised a considerable influence upon British policy in the Far East. Another link in the chain was the incidence of Mr. Green's also being the Shanghai correspondent for *The London Times*. A further and not inconsequential link was the previously close connection between the N. C. D. N. and the British *Reuters* news service. It used to be the custom for *Reuters* to telegraph summaries of Mr. Green's "leaders" to other British as well as Chinese newspapers in the Far East, and also back to England where these editorials were looked upon as the voice of the foreigners on the China coast. It used to be said that the keystones of British interests in the Far East were represented by *The North-China Daily News*, Jardine Matheson and Company, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Shanghai Club's "longest bar in the world." The gossips had it that British Far Eastern policy was formulated in the Shanghai Club bar, given publicity through the N. C. D. N. and put into effect through the Hongkong Bank and Jardines. Occasionally the British Consul was given partial credit, but he was supposed to receive his political inspiration from the "official" newspaper and his instructions regarding business and commercial policy from the bank and trading concern. Mr. Green as editor of the leading and oldest English-language newspaper on the China coast fitted perfectly into this general scheme of things. In other words he was an important cog in the British imperialistic wheel which revolved from an axis on the Shanghai Bund. When the Chinese did anything that Mr. Green didn't like he would write a long "leader" on the subject and the Chinese immediately would get back in their proper place—the exact place which Mr. Green thought they should occupy.

As for the International Settlement, *international* in name only, nothing of importance, municipally speaking, ever happened unless the editor of the "official" newspaper said it could happen. The writer remembers an incident of several years ago that will serve to illustrate the point. There was a serious accident at the municipal power plant. All of the foreign newspapers sent their reporters to the plant to cover the affair, which was most serious involving the deaths of several men. At the outside gate were several policemen who barred all the reporters out of the place until the representative of the N. C. D. N. arrived. He alone was permitted to enter the building and inspect the scene of the explosion; the other reporters were kept out and later on in the day the N. C. D. N. sent proofs of its report around to the other newspapers from which they were expected to write their reports. This was Editor Green in action and he made the most of his position. If the Municipal Council had any important information to give out, it always appeared first in the "official" newspaper; the other newspapers could print it or not as they wished. They usually did two or three days later!

The *China Weekly Review* was started in June, 1917, and about two months after the first issue was printed, Thomas F. Millard, the first editor of this paper wrote an editorial that Mr. Green did not approve of. Mr. Green wrote a broadside attack on Mr. Millard, accusing him of "pro-German" inclinations. Before noon of that day every British advertiser in *The Review* cancelled his advertising contract and before many days the N. C. D. N. had brought sufficient pressure to cause several American firms also to cancel their contracts. However, the Chinese were becoming "fed-up" with the Green-N. C. D. N. dictatorship so they flocked in with their ads and filled the vacant spaces resulting from the wholesale British-ad-withdrawal. Since that time *The Review* has flourished anew following each of Mr.

Green's attacks. It apparently had never occurred to Mr. Green that an American newspaper in Shanghai could entertain views on any thing that did not accord with the official British view as expressed by Mr. Green. The *China Press*, which was also started by Mr. Millard, got into exactly the same difficulty with Mr. Green. Since the United States did not become involved in the World War until 1917, Mr. Millard, as editor of the *China Press* attempted during 1914, 1915, and 1916 to follow the independent or neutral policy of the United States from the standpoint of siding with either of the major belligerents. Mr. Millard thus became the object of Mr. Green's editorial attacks, leading finally to a boycott by British advertisers. This was the beginning of the end of the *China Press* as an independent American newspaper for Mr. Millard shortly afterwards resigned and it wasn't long after that when the paper was sold to British interests, the purchaser being the late Edward Ezra, head of the local British opium combine.

Mr. Green's usefulness as the dictator of public opinion on the China coast ceased along with the collapse of British "strong" policy in 1927 when Chinese nationalism came into power. But no one can accuse Mr. Green of showing the white feather. Nobody ever put up a better fight for the old order, but with his own home government against him and all China "gone wrong," he had no other choice than to go home on vacation. When he returned to China he wrote an editorial which indicated plainly that he at last realized that the world had changed. The proprietors of the N. C. D. N. then made the further mistake of employing some American political writers who made the situation worse from the standpoint of Chinese public opinion, culminating finally in the "official" British newspaper being barred from the Chinese mails because of its attacks on the Kuomintang and the Chinese Nationalist movement.

Mr. Green deserves credit for sticking to his convictions long after he must have realized that conditions had changed in China—and also in England—but it must have been a serious blow when Lloyd George expressed the wish that "certain" British newspapers on the China coast were printed in the Russian language so that the Russians would receive the credit for the nastly things which the British papers were saying about Chinese nationalism, as well as British policy of conciliation. After Mr. Green returned from home leave, he undoubtedly tried to make adjustments in the policy of his paper but this was impossible resulting ultimately in his resignation. He deserves credit for retiring rather than continuing to do something for which he had no heart. The week of Mr. Green's departure for home, several Chinese residents of Shanghai sent to *The Review* articles and letters expressing their opinions of Mr. Green and particularly his alleged attitude toward Chinese contributors. Some of these letters expressed animosities which apparently had been pent up for many years. We are not printing any of them because there is no special benefit to be gained by reviewing old animosities. Mr. Green had a sort of "superiority" complex which made many Chinese, particularly those of the younger generations educated abroad, "see red." Many Americans were likewise affected by an attitude of which Mr. Green apparently was entirely unaware that he possessed. For example, we remember an American official who told us in great indignation that he had dined with Mr. Green one evening and was completely "cut" by him the next day on the Shanghai Bund. We attempted to salve the American official's wounded feelings by telling him that Mr. Green probably was thinking of some deep Chinese political problem, hence had his mind on more important things than noticing the greeting of a mere American official!

Yen Hsi-Shan's Policies and the Kuomintang

GEN. Yen Hsi-shan's refusal, or at least failure up to the present, to sanction the organization of a provisional government in the North under the auspices of the Kuomintang, apparently has had the effect of permanently disrupting the plans of certain elements in that Party now in the North to bring about a unification of the Right and Left Wings. A report which was published in the *Peiping Leader* (Gen. Yen's organ) on June 21 stated that Chen Kung-po, prominent Left leader and personal representative of Wang Ching-wei, had expressed strong dissatisfaction with the trend of the Party controversy and declared that if no solution had been found by July 20 that he intended to leave China. Mr. Wang also stated that there was little prospect of Wang Ching-wei departing from his refuge in the British Colony of Hongkong for the purpose of assuming charge of Party affairs in Peiping. He said that prior to the issuance of Mr. Wang's telegram on June 1 (see *The Review* for June 21, Page 128) that the Left Wing leader had planned to proceed to the North, but that he had now changed his mind and according to Mr. Chen there was no certainty that Wang Ching-wei would depart from Hongkong.

This statement by Chen Kung-po was made following an important conference on Northern political affairs which Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, leader of the so-called Northern Coalition, had held in Taiyuanfu on June 19. While no official report was issued regarding the purpose or outcome of Yen's political conference, Yen made public shortly afterwards the text of a telegram which he had sent to Wang Ching-wei again inviting him to Peiping. Yen's telegram was as follows, "I had the pleasure of reading your telegram of June 1 when I returned to Taiyuanfu from the front. I have no definite opinion of policy in regard to Party affairs. What I aim at is to follow your instructions. At present great progress has been made on the various fronts, and we all expect you to come North as soon as possible. We believe everything will be settled as soon as you are here."

Of further interest in connection with Gen. Yen Hsi-shan's policy in respect to the Kuomintang was a Japanese *Rengo* news agency telegram

from Peiping on June 29 which stated that the Kuomintang elements in the North had practically abandoned any hope of participation in the proposed provisional government in Peiping. This feeling on the part of the Kuomintang elements "had resulted from the growing tendency of the Shansi political faction to disregard Party Affairs." It apparently was due to this situation that Chen Kung-po, who had spent more than two months in the North traveling back and forth between Yen's and Feng's headquarters, had become disgusted with the situation and had announced his intention of departing for Japan. Continuing the *Rengo* dispatch stated that as a result of Yen's political conference in Taiyuanfu on June 19, he had issued a recommendation on June 25 that the following persons should constitute the membership of a so-called, "Committee of the Coalition Government:" Gen. Yen Hsi-shan (chairman), Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Gen. Hsu Tsung-hsi, and Messrs. Tong Shao-yi and Wang Ching-wei.

Another dispatch bearing on the political complications in Gen. Yen's camp from the standpoint of Party affairs appeared in the *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) on June 30 which stated that a so-called "Delegation Corps" composed of various military leaders at Yen's headquarters in Taiyuanfu had again petitioned Yen to immediately sanction the formation of a Northern Coalition Government in order to cope with the military and financial situation as well as certain pressing diplomatic complications which had arisen as the result of Yen's agent, Putnam Weale's seizure of the Tientsin Customs House. It was reported that Gen. Yen, following the receipt of this petition, had called another conference when it had been decided to send telegrams to the various Party representatives, "urging them to cast aside personal differences and present a united front." The same telegram stated that Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, former Northern Tupan of Kiangsu province, had arrived at Yen's headquarters for the purpose of conferring on Gen. Chi's assuming office as "Pacification Commissioner of Territories North of the Yangtsze," the import of this being that Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan is planning to regain control of his old territories of Kiangsu and Anhwei in the event of a Northern victory in the present struggle.

Wang Ching-wei the Left Wing Kuomintang leaders, apparently is determined to stand pat on his announced position regarding Party legality, this being indicated in another telegram which he sent to Chen Kung-po in Peiping on June 29. According to his telegram Mr. Wang declared that the Kuomintang Left Wing "had been struggling through thick and thin for the principle of Party legality," hence he had no intention of withdrawing from his position at the present time. He declared that if this chief aim had to be sacrificed, that the long struggle within the Party "would be meaningless."

If these latest reports, which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers on both sides of the political fence, are of any significance at all they indicate that the political situation in the North has made no progress whatever since Yen and Feng launched their military drive against the Central Government more than two months ago. While Gen. Yen, the head of the Northern Military Coalition announced on May 16 his political program consisting of four points, (1) maintenance of law and order: (2) purification of the civil service; (3) lightening of taxation; (4) publicity in financial affairs, he has made no further move toward the formation of a provisional government or any announcement whatever regarding the type of government which he would inaugurate in the event his troops are successful in overthrowing the forces of the National Government. But while Gen. Yen has remained silent on these vital points, the head of his propaganda bureau in Peiping, Putnam Weale, the British writer and novelist, has been conducting a widespread propaganda against the Kuomintang. Weale's articles attacking the Kuomingtang have been published all over the world, hence, assuming that Weale is carrying out the orders of his employer, there can be no other supposition than Gen. Yen's chief object has been to pave the way for a restoration of the "old order in the North," this being a frequently used phrase in Weale's articles. Gen. Yen's recent appointments of ex-tuchuns such as Chi Hsieh-yuan, Sun Chuan-fang and eve Wu Pei-fu to their previous territorial holdings would also seem to indicate his political inclinations.

THE PRESENT SITUATION

There has been little change in the military situation in the North since the occupation of Tsinan, the capital of Shantung, on June 25 by Gen. Fu Tso-yi, a subordinate of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan. Gen. Han Fu-chu, the Nationalist Commander, retreated eastward along the Tsinan-Shantung railway to the vicinity of Weishan and Chowtsun. According to the report issued by the Nanking official *Kuo Min* press service on June 28, Gen. Han's evacuation of Tsinan was a "strategic move" and that Gen. Han has established his headquarters at Weishan where he is conferring with Gen. Liu Chen-nien, commander of the Government forces stationed in the Kiaotung peninsula. A provisional office of the Shantung administration also has been established at Weishan. However, a report by the Japanese *Rengo* service on June 30 stated that Gen. Han's forces continued to retreat toward Tsingtao, hence the Japanese Government was contemplating the issuance of a warning to the Chinese military authorities against creating any disturbances in the Tsingtao district. Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, on June 20 issued an order appointing Gen. Shih Yu-shan, the ex-Kuominchun commander as chairman of the Shantung provincial government with Teng Chi-hsi, commissioner of civil affairs; Sung Keh-pin, commissioner of finance; Nei Hsiang-chi, commissioner of education, and Pi Tai-huang, as commissioner of reconstruction. In view of the fact that Shantung is now held by three separate factions, the likelihood of further complications in that province seems likely. Several weeks ago the National Government Hu Ju-yu, a close associate of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang of Mukden, as Mayor of Tsingtao and also authorized Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, commander of the Northeastern Squadron (Chang Hsueh-liang) to use Tsingtao as a naval base. In view of Marshal Chang

Hsueh-liang's refusal to permit Gen. Yen's agents to take over control of the Customs House at Chinwantao, it is also considered unlikely that Marshal Chang will permit Yen's agents to function in the Customs at Tsingtao.

While Nanking announced that the evacuation of Tsinan was a "strategic move" the intentions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in respect to a defense of his position in southern Shantung along the Tientsin-Pukow railway has not yet been disclosed. The recent announcement that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had ordered a general offensive on the Lung-Hai with the object of capturing Feng Yu-hsiang's bases at Kaifeng and Chengchow, would seem to indicate that Gen. Chiang's intentions are to drive Feng out of Honan before Yen can send a sufficiently large force into Shantung to menace Gen. Chiang's base at Hsuchowfu. It has been reported that in the event Gen. Chiang is able to drive Feng out of Honan that he will then be in a position to drive northward along the Peiping-Hankow railway and thus force Yen to evacuate Shantung and withdraw his troops back toward Shansi province.

KWANGSI REBELS AND IRONSIDES

The threatened menace of the Kwangsi rebels and Ironsides in Hunan province, apparently has not materialized, and aside from forcing the Central Government to withdraw a considerable number of its troops from the Peiping-Hankow railway sector in Honan province, the Nationalist position has not been prejudiced to any appreciable extent. According to a dispatch from *The Review's* correspondent in Canton on June 27, loyal Cantonese troops under Gen. Chen Chi-tang, fought and defeated the Ironsides between Hengchow and Laiyang in southern Hunan, resulting in the killing of 1,000 of the Ironsides forces. The remnants of this rebel force were stated to have fled toward Kiangsi province. The Canton Government on June 27 decided to withdraw all Kwangtung troops from Wuchow and Kwangsi for the purpose of garrisoning the Kwangtung border to prevent the Kwangsi rebels or Ironsides remnants from retreating from Hunan or Kiangsi into the hinterland of Canton.

The Government military headquarters at Hankow, according to a report by the *Kuo Wen* news agency on June 30, announced that the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels had lost practically two thirds of their effectives, leaving only about 10,000 men who were being besieged by the Government troops under Gen. Li Wen-sheng. The report stated that unless the unexpected happened the insurgents would be brought under complete control within ten days. Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, who had been at Changsha directing operations, was expected back in Hankow before the end of the week, and Gen. Ho Chien, the chairman of the Hunan provincial government was expected to return to his base at Changsha. Part of Gen. Ho Chien's troops had already been sent down the Yangtsze to Pukow from which point they were being sent northward to Hsuchowfu. Other Hunanese troops were being sent to the Peiping-Hankow railway sector for use in the final drive against Feng's position at Chengchow. In view of the heavy reinforcements being sent to the Lung-Hai and Peiping-Hankow railway sectors, the report claimed that the Honan situation would be liquidated within two weeks. According to the official *Kuo Min* report on June 30, more than 50,000 troops are being concentrated in southern Shantung on the Tientsin-Pukow railway in preparation for an advance against the Shansi forces which had occupied Tsinan. A further report from Hsuchow stated that the right wing Government troops north of the Lung-Hai had effected a junction with the forces under Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan in western Shantung in order to assist in the drive on Kaifeng.

YEN'S HUNT FOR MONEY

Further indications of Yen Hsi-shan's serious financial predicament were provided in reports appearing in the North China newspapers during the week. A report in the *North China Star* (Tientsin) on June 22, from Taiyuanfu, stated that Yen had decided to create a cigarette monopoly throughout the territory under his control as a means of raising further funds. It was stated that a cigarette monopoly which Yen had established in Shansi province in April had produced "big profits" hence Yen had decided to extend the monopoly to Peiping, Tientsin, Kalgan and Suiyuan and throughout Hopei (Chihli) province. It was claimed that Chinese and foreign cigarette dealers would be permitted to continue their trade, "but an additional tax would have to be paid." Yen's increased taxes, however, have begun to cause diplomatic complications, since a *Kuo Wen* message from Peiping on June 23 stated that the American Consul-General in Tientsin had lodged a strong protest with the Hopei provincial government against the enforcement Yen's recently announced special tax on machine-made goods. The American authorities contended that the new tax was a violation of the Sino-American tariff treaty signed in Peiping in 1928 between T. V. Soong, National Finance Minister and John Van Antwerp MacMurray the former American Minister.

A *Rengo* message from Nanking on June 30 claimed that the National Government had recommended the permanent expulsion of Yen Hsi-shan, Shang Chen, Lu Chung-lin, Fu Tso-yi and Wang Ching-wei from the Kuomintang and in addition had decided to issue warrants for the arrest of 28 politicians in the North, including Chen Kung-po, Wang Fa-chin, Tsou Lu, and Hsia Chih who had previously been expelled from the Kuomintang.

SCHEDULED CONGRESS OF CHINESE SOVIETS

A Chinese writer named "Kou" contributed a long article entitled "The First Congress of the Chinese Soviets," to the June 12 issue of *International Press Correspondence*, the organ of the Third International. Nothing was said in the article regarding the place or date of the forth-coming "Congress," but the following program of the meeting was given, "The utilisation of the lessons of the struggle in the majority of the various districts; the consolidation of the solidarity of the peasants in the various districts and the working class; the abolition of the narrow peasant provincialism and the liquidation of the Capitalist influence on the peasant movement; the strengthening of the positions, of the Communists; the working out of a joint program and uniform tactics in the struggle; the election of a centralised body for the conduct of the future operations; the fixing of the frontiers of the soviet districts. Representatives will be present at the congress not only from the soviet districts, but also from peasant associations from other parts of

the country, from soldiers in the militarist armies, from the propertyless elements in the towns and from the organisations of the landworkers etc. Further, delegates of the Red Trade and other revolutionary organisations in China, including the Communist Party of China, will be present in order to maintain the hegemony of the proletariat and to consolidate the solidarity between the workers and peasants."

Of direct interest in connection with the foregoing report regarding the scheduled "Congress" of Chinese Soviets was a report in the *Shanghai Times* on June 30 which stated that Communist gangs in control of both banks of the Yangtsze in the vicinity of Shasi in Hupeh province, were flying the Soviet Russian red flag bearing the familiar "hammer and sickle" emblem. The report stated that while the Chinese communist troops appeared to have considerable strength, that there had thus far been no attacks on foreign steamers operating on the Upper Yangtsze. It was also stated that several soviet administrations had been established in this district.

Yen Hsi-shan Withholds Salt Revenues

T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, issued a statement July 1 to the effect that up to the present the National Government has made the salt loan payments according to the plan adopted in September of last year, but the making of future payments has been placed in jeopardy because Yen Hsi-shan has so far not released over $1,000,000 of salt revenue loan quotas collected in the districts under his control.

Shanghai Rice Prices Reach Record Level

The price of rice in Greater Shanghai soared again during the week, the cheapest Chinese quality being sold at retail shops for $21.40 per picul,a higher price than has ever been reached before. Best quality Chinese rice is retailing at $23.40 per picul, while good quality sells for $22.40 per picul. Saigon rice retails for from $17.40 to $19.20 per picul. These high prices continue, despite the orders, manifestoes and threats of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The Chinese press is inclined to hold owners of rice boats, as well as retail merchants, responsible for the high prices.

Chinese Troops to Suppress Russian Bandits in Manchuria

The Chinese press reports that "White" Russians, together with Chinese and Koreans, took advantage of the Sino-Russian clash over the Chinese Eastern Railway last year to join bandit gangs. The leader of the gang is alleged to be a "White" Russian and an area of over 20 square *li* on the border of Heilungkiang Province is stated to have been seized by him. Gen. Wan Fu-lin, chairman of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, has ordered Gen. Pa Ying-ai, Gendarmerie Commissioner of Haho, to despatch troops to suppress these bandits.

Asia Realty Company Declares Interim Dividend of Five Per Cent

The Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U. S. A., Shanghai, declared a five per cent. interim dividend to all holders of common or ordinary shares during the week. This applies to the Class "A" voting shares and to the Class "B" non-voting shares equally. This company is carrying out an extensive program in Columbia Circle and at the Great Western Court. Many additions to the holdings of the company have been made during the past six months, chiefly in Bubbling Well Road, Avenue Joffre and Broadway, and in the thickly settled portion of the Eastern District, near Yuhang Road.

Shanghai Piano Manufacturers Make Big Profit

S. Moutrie and Co., Shanghai piano manufacturers and dealers in musical accessories, held their annual general meeting June 30, when it was announced that the net profit for the year amounted to $127,334.58. As the result of the satisfactory position of the Company it was decided to increase the Directors' fees to $6,500 per annum, retrospective so as to include the last financial year. The year's profit together with $17,175.38 brought forward from last year's account, less an interim dividend of six per cent. paid to shareholders on December 1 last, amounting to $29,910, left a balance for disposal of $114,599.96, out of which a final dividend of four per cent and a bonus of six dollars per share was paid.

Conflicting Reports from India

Although the weekly review of the situation issued by the Indian Government in London June 30 speaks of the "internal situation being greatly improved," messages from Bombay on the same date stated that "Boycott Week" was being inaugurated with intensive anti-British propaganda and that Congress volunteers were parading the streets and shouting revolutionary programs.

The following are typical telegrams:

On June 22 a gang of 60 Zakka Khels raided the village of Akbarpurar ten miles west of Peshawar and other gangs are known to be moving about in the Orakzai country.

Martial law has been withdrawn in Sholapur.

Motilal Nehru, the president, and Syed Mahmud, the secretary of the Congress Working Committee, have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Motilal Nehru has nominated Vallashai Patel, a brother of the ex-Speaker president of the Assembly, to succeed him as president of the All-India Congress: Vallabhai Patel is one of Gandhi's lieutenants and has just been released from prison.

The Indian Government has, in the meantime, declared the All-India Congress an unlawful organization.

Sixty Indian Warders Refuse Duty at Ward Road Jail; Are Dismissed

Sixty Indian warders, members of the Shanghai Municipal Police force attached to the Ward Road jail, have been dismissed by the Commissioner of Police, the circumstances under which this action was taken being outlined below. The warders at the jail had previously requested that one of their group should be appointed to fill the vacancy for a "havaldar" major, or senior officer, and when they learned that the Commissioner of Police had appointed another man they registered a protest by refusing to go on duty. In addition to this grievance, the group presented others, and although entreated to reconsider their decision not to return to duty, first by Mr. Sims, Superintendent of Jails, then by Assistant Commissioner Kennedy and also by the Commissioner of Police, Major Gerrard, the entreaties had no effect. They were then notified that they had all been dismissed the service for refusing to obey lawful commands.

The dismissed men appeared on the lawn of the British Consulate General on the morning of June 28, and according to the Britsh *North China Daily News*, they were perfectly orderly, but among them were several men "alleged to be well-known agitators." A charge of attempting to incite others to burn the Consulate was made against one of them, Bur Singh, and he was arrested while the group was on the Consular lawn. While the men were on the lawn, the Assistant Commissioner of Police paraded them, and A. P. Blunt, Superintending Consul, addressed them through an interpreter. The gist of Mr. Blunt's remarks was that the British Government was tired of agitation, that the man who was principally responsible for the agitation had been arrested and that he would be severely dealt with. As the result of their foolish action they would lose their superannuation, and arrangements would probably be made to send them back to India. Mr. Blunt enforced a caution that they should leave peacably by the word "Go!"

The men left peacably, with a riot squad from the Reserve Unit and extra policeman standing by.

National Government Plans New Warships Costing $104,000,000

Plans calling for the expenditure of $104,000,000 on the construction of warships for the Nanking Navy have been drawn up by the Ministry of Navy and submitted to the Executive Yuan for ratification, according to an article appearing in the Shanghai *Evening Post* of June 27. The plan provides for the construction of 11 modern warships during a period of two years and the scrapping of several obsolete vessels now in service. If approved, building is expected to start immediately.

The biggest item calls for the construction of three cruisers at a cost of $50,000,000 and two aircraft carrier, costing $10,000,000 each. Four destroyers, costing a total of $24,000,000 are also on the list and two submarines at a proposed cost of $5,000,000 each.

The Customs Crisis in North China

Despite the unsettled state of affairs existing in the Maritime Customs caused by the action of the Northern warlord, Yen Hsi-shan, in taking over the Tientsin Customs and placing Lenox Simpson (Putnam Weale) in charge, indemnity obligations guaranteed on the revenue of the Customs were met on May 30 and the outlay, amounting to Tls. 3,951,704.98, was paid into requisite banks on June 1. However, another matter—the Salt Loan payments—is threatening to cause some trouble to the National Government. In a statement issued July 1 by Minister of Finance, T. V. Soong, through the official *Kuo Min* news agency, he said:

"Up to the present the Government has made the Salt loan payments according to the plan adopted in September of last year, but the making of future payments has been placed in jeopardy because Yen Hsi-shan has so far not released over $1,000,000 of Salt Revenue loan quotas collected in the districts under his control. The Salt Administration is continuing to make every effort to procure the release of these funds in order to be in a position to continue to give effect to the programme of loan payments."

A move to take over the Customs at Chinwangtao, formerly under the jurisdiction of Tientsin, was made by Yen Hsi-shan on June 27, according to a *Rengo* (Japanese) dispatch. Lenox Simpson ordered Mr. Tate of the Tientsin Customs there and requested to be allowed to take charge. Owing to the firm attitude of those in charge the question remained unsettled. A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking June 29 stated the Customs Administration department of the Ministry of Finance ordered the Chinwangtao Customs transferred under the control of the Shanhaikwan Customs in order to prevent seizure by Yen Hsi-shan. According to information given out by the Ministry of Navy, the gunboat *Tinghai* belonging to the Northeastern Naval Squadron was dispatched to Chinwangtao by Chang Hsueh-liang and an order made that all merchandise destined for Tientsin must prepay all Customs duties on passing Chinwangtao.

Fear of Double Duties

The matter of paying double duties was a source of considerable worry to shipping companies along the China Coast. With the arrival in Tientsin on June 25 of the first of the ships which were supposed to have paid duty on their cargo at Shanghai the matter was brought to a head. According to the *North China Star*, consignees swarmed into the Customs House all day trying to find out how the matter would be settled. "They carried no documents or proofs of payment," Commissioner Simpson is quoted as saying.

On June 27, a *Reuter* dispatch states, the procedure to be enforced regarding duties payable which were "unlawfully" collected at the port of shipment was published. This read: "Examination of cargo will follow the usual practice but when the duties leviable have been assessed, a deposit for that amount will be collected and a deposit receipt issued. Thereafter, it is incumbent on the merchant to take steps to recover at the port of shipment the duty illegally levied, but failing such recovery and upon satisfactory proof of payment being produced this office will return the said deposit against the receipt."

Despite this ruling, it was generally conceded that merchants would be virtually placed in the position of having to pay duty at both ends, as even if the present regime prevailed it was recognized that the recovery of the deposit would entail considerable delay.

Diplomatic Body Discussion

According to a *Kuo Wen* dispatch from Peiping appearing in Northern papers on June 26 the Customs situation was the subject of discussion at a meeting of the Diplomatic Body. While it was decided that no immediate action should be taken, it was the general opinion of those present that Nanking's action in collecting Customs duties in Shanghai on goods destined for Tientsin constituted a violation of Article 20 of the Sino-British Treaty of 1858, which provided that the import duty should be collected at the port of entry, the dispatch stated. It was believed that the Powers would soon make representations to both Nanking and Shansi so that a compromise could be reached as soon as possible.

In an interview appearing in the *North China Star* Mr. Simpson declared that he had now won his first round. "Everyone who has taken a bite at us I have attacked back so vigorously that they have called the fight off," he declared. I consider that the first round was won when the Consular Body decided to recognize the reorganization of the Customs." Referring to the employes who walked out with Col. Hayley Bell, he said, "we don't want them back. Let them go to Nanking and see what they can do there. I am receiving wires from all over the world from men who have worked in the Customs before and now wish to return to China. I am cabling them to come. We have the money to pay them and we are going to beat Nanking by filling the place with an efficient staff in the shortest possible time. In about a month I expect to work up to a greater efficiency than ever existed under the old management." The Shansi Commissioner said that he was getting some big bills for broken tools from workmen hired to open the safes, adding, "It's all a lot of useless trouble caused by people who are so foolish as to think that locks will stop a man sent to execute a commission."

Foreign Appointments

The following are some of the foreigners appointed to take the places of those who went out with Col. Hayley Bell: M.A. Versini, 3rd Class tidewaiter; Patrick R. Murray, local examiner in the parcels post office; J. R. Stewart, local examiner post office; J. R. Diercks, chief examiner in the Parcels Post department; H. E. Bland, appraiser in charge; J. T. Jesperson, local examiner; Ivy Poye, stenographer on probation; H. W. M. Taylor, J. A. Mouland, and C. A. E. Carr, all emergency officials; and C. A. Wood first-class tidewaiter and acting boat officer. Forty-three Chinese have received appointments or promotions.

According to a special dispatch from Peiping to the Shanghai *Evening Post* on June 26, Lenox Simpson informed Gen. Yen Hsi-shan that in the event Tsingtao falls he was prepared to take over the Customs there. He stated that in the event he did take control in the resort city he would appoint a British commissioner and one American and another British subject as deputy commissioners.

Charges Against Officials

A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping on June 27 quotes Ao-hsiang, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Northern Coalition as saying that he had discovered that Inspector-General F. W. Maze at Shanghai and deposed Commissioner Hayley Bell of Tientsin had frequently exchanged views on the politico-military situation through the medium of the Customs code. They had discussed supplies, munitions, etc. and it was for this reason that Mr. Bell was anxious to remove documents when the Shansi faction took over control at Tientsin, he said. These documents were now in the hands of the Northerners.

The Customs situation was the subject of a question in the House of Commons on June 30. Several members called attention to the fact that British export trade was likely to be impeded and urged the Government to expedite matters. Mr. Henderson, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, replied that "some of these things can be hurried up too much."

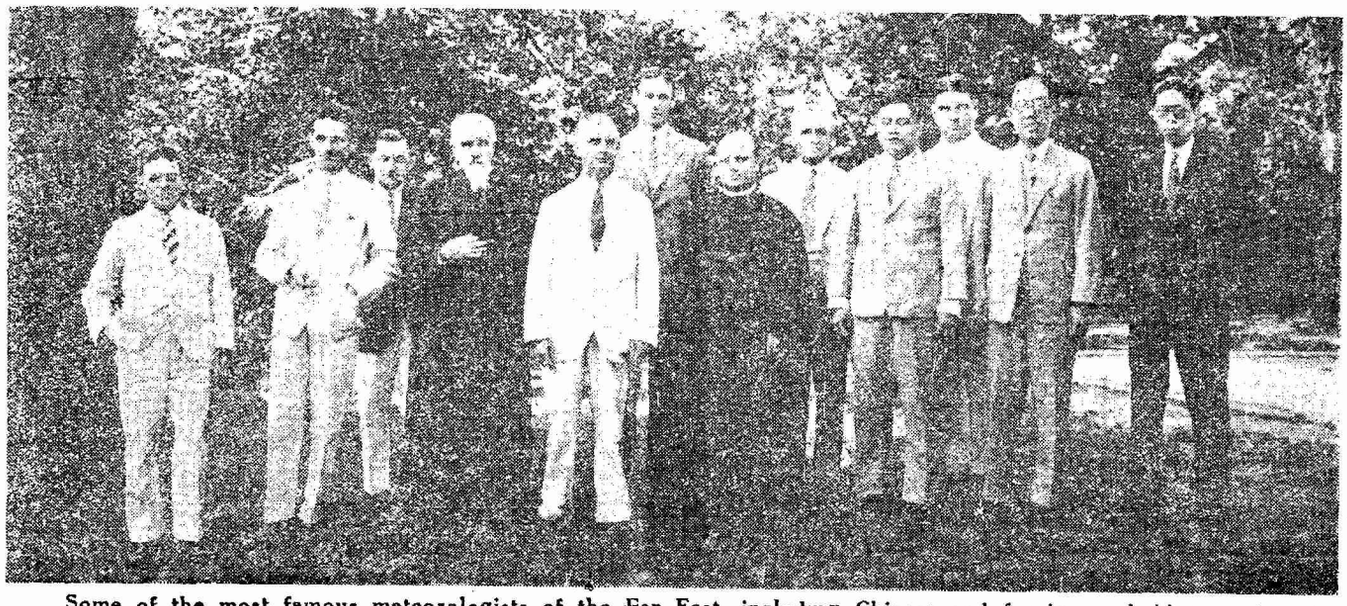
A *Reuter* dispatch from Peiping on July 1 stated that Mr. Ohashi of the Japanese Legation had returned from an inspection trip at Tientsin and reported that most traders in Tientsin have suspended their exports for fear of the double charges by Shanghai and Dairen Customs. It is the general belief that the business depression in Northern China will become more accentuated, the message stated.

Mr. and Mrs Porteous, British Mission Workers, Released by Reds

After being in the hands of Communists in Kiangsi for more than three months, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Porteous have been freed and are now in Kian, according to a report in the *North China Daily News* of July 2. The message announcing their release was sent from Kian, Kiangsi on May 29.

The couple, who are British subjects attached to the China Inland Mission, were captured on March 24 when communists sacked the town of Yuanchow. Four other foreigners, subsequently released, were taken captive at the same time. Until their release, fears were entertained for the safety of Mr. and Mrs. Porteous as nothing had been heard from them recently. About a month ago negotiations were made for their release, but the communist leader who ordered their release was some distance from the town in which they were held and the head of the bandits who were holding them refused to sanction the release, demanding a ransom of $60,000. Just how their final release was effected has not yet been made known.

FAMOUS METEOROLOGISTS MEET



Some of the most famous meteorologists of the Far East, including Chinese and foreigners, held at meeting at Hongkong on May 29. The group, during the session, which lasted for several days, pondered the questions of typhoons, earthquakes, lows and highs, and in general exchanged views which they hope will be beneficial to business interests and scientific bodies throughout this part of the world. Some of those attending the meeting are shown above.

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American Passport Fee Reduced to Six Dollars

A *United Press* telegram from Washington says that President Hoover has signed a bill reducing the cost of a United States passport to six dollars and making it valid six years. Each passport must, however, be renewed every two years; otherwise it will lapse and become invalid.

Chinese Protest Against French Council's Additional Tax

A resolution protesting against the continued levy of the two percent additional tax in the French Concession was adopted at a special meeting of the Frenchtown Chinese Ratepayers Association on July 2, according to the Shanghai *Evening Post*. The rate is 16 percent of rental.

The resolution, which will be forwarded to the French Municipal Council, points out that the extra tax has been abolished in the International Settlement and hence there is no legical reason for the French to continue with it.

It further pointed out that when the tax was imposed three years ago, the French made a promise at that time to discontinue the tax whenever the Settlement made the same step. The French are still enforcing the old rate.

After passing the resolution, the ratepayers drafted a circular letter to be mailed to all Chinese ratepayers in the Concession asking them not to pay the tax. The Federation of Tenants' Union has issued a similar circular.

The tax in dispute was levied by the foreign municipal councils of the city on July 1, 1927, to meet increased expenses and the heavy budgets of that year. Chinese ratepayers of both the French Concession and the Settlement protested, but paid the tax.

On July 1, of this year, the Settlement authorities announced that the tax would be discontinued. The sale of the Municipal Electricity Department to the Shanghai Power Company, it was stated, had furnished the Shanghai Municipal Council with sufficient funds without the additional tax.

Cable Negotiations Between Nanking and Great Northern

In view of the difference of opinion between the Ministry of Communications and the Great Northern Telegraph Company it is thought probable that negotiations will be carried on along the lines which govern the cable rights between Japan and the cable company, according to the *China Times* of July 1. This provides that all profit and loss be divided equally between the cable company and the government.

In connection with the negotiations, Mr. Kauffmann, the Danish Minister to China is reported to have received instructions from his government to help the Great Northern to conclude a new contract. He is said to have held a lengthy conversation with Dr. C. T. Wang on May 30, while the latter was in Shanghai and, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking, he made a trip to the capital on July 1 and held a conference with Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, on the matter.

Shanghai Telephone Co. Sold; Chinese Protest

By the overwhelming vote of 13,378 to 1,335, shareholders of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company sanctioned the sale of the company to the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation at an extraordinary meeting held in the hall of the Royal Asiatic Society on June 27. There were 225 shareholders present, only three of whom were Chinese. The small number of Chinese shareholders present was explained by A.D. Bell, one of the directors of the Telephone Company, who said that he had received a private communication from Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Municipal Councilor and one of the leading Chinese business men of Shanghai, in which Mr. Yu stated that he had instructed Chinese proxy holders to cancel their proxies.

The sale of the company was opposed in speeches made by K.E. Newman, local British lawyer, and N.E. Lurton, local American lawyer. Aside from the speech of the chairman, Mr. Le Bris, no speech was made favoring the sale of the company as it was considered a foregone conclusion that there were enough proxies represented to carry the sale by an overwhelming majority. The points raised by Mr. Newman and Mr. Lurton, however, were answered by Mr. Bell.

Chinese Opposition to the sale of the company, which reached a high pitch during the week previous to calling the meeting, did not abate following the announcement that the I.T. & T. tender had been accepted. On the contrary it was the cause of several Chinese meetings of both official and unofficial natures at which resolutions were passed opposing the sale and determined efforts made to prevent the transfer of the company's interests to the purchasers. At the time of going to press the actual transfer of the franchise had not been completed.

Non-Cooperation Decision

Probably the most hostile action taken by the Chinese was at a meeting of the Chinese Telephone Subscribers' Association on the day following the sale in which they decided that not only would the Ministries of Communications and Foreign Affairs be asked to protest, but that a telegram should be sent to the United States Minister to China and that representations should be made by the Chinese Minister in Washington. A note of warning was sounded in another resolution in which it was decided that Chinese subscribers should not cooperate with the I.T. & T. unless express permission was given by the Chinese Government. The organization also issued a manifesto that the sale of the company was a violation of Article 2 of the laws governing telegraph and telephone administration issued in the 4th year of the Republic of China.

Similar resolutions were passed at meetings held by other leading Chinese organizations such as the Greater Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the Greater Shanghai Citizens' Union and the Chinese Ratepayers' Associations of the International Settlement and French Concession. Thirty labor unions also issued a manifesto pledging their unconditional support.

According to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on June 28, the Consular Body at Shanghai replied to a protest made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government in connection with the sale of the Telephone Company. Although the official text was not available, *Kuo Min* learned that the reply was to the effect that since the National Government has not yet taken over the International Settlement, the responsibility of disposing of the Telephone Company lies with the Shanghai Municipal Council. It was expected that another protest would be lodged by the Government.

Editorial Comment

Most of the Chinese newspapers in their editorial columns criticized the sale of the Telephone Company to a foreign firm. The *China Times* declared that if the protests of Chinese public bodies are ignored resistance would be offered by all Chinese and definite methods taken to prevent it. The *Sinwanpao* declared that the Ministries and public organizations would continue their fight for Chinese Government control even though the sale had been made to a foreign company.

The Shanghai *Times*, the only foreign daily to comment on the sale, ventured that the threatened opposition of the alleged 60 percent Chinese holding in the Telephone Company did not materialize—for the Chinese business man is quick to sense a good bargain. From the viewpoint of the community, the sale promises a new telephone era in Shanghai, the paper believes, and adds that the public anticipates that the I.T. & T. will get down to work with the least possible delay and that Shanghai will as speedily as possible be supplied with a communications utility instead of an hourly irritant.

A last-minute appeal to shareholders to vote against the motion was contained in an anonymous advertisement appearing in the morning papers on the day of the meeting and signed "shareholders." Certain figures in the bids of the three tenderers—the I.T. & T.; Ericssons, Ltd.; and Cable Telephone and General Trust—are set alongside each other and the implication in the text is ostensibly to show that the shareholders would be doing an injustice to themselves and the general public in accepting the I.T. & T. bid in preference to one of the others.

Motion Passes

In proposing his motion to the meeting, the chairman declared that the tender of the I.T. & T. was accepted first by the advisory board and the board of directors of the Telephone Company and finally by the two Municipal Councils of Shanghai. This had been done on the recommendation of outside, neutral advisers brought in to study the matter as well as on their own faith in the Rotary system.

After the opposition by Mr. Newman and Mr. Lurton, the vote was taken by raising the hands and resulted in about 220 votes for and six against. Mr. Lurton then demanded a poll vote, which was taken and this resulted in the overwhelming vote in favor, counting the proxies held.

Brothels in Hongkong are Discussed in House of Commons

During the debate on the Colonial Vote in the House of Commons June 26, Miss Edith Picton-Turbervill, a Labor member, drew attention to the Mui-Tsai brothels in Hongkong and asked whether the question would be considered at the Colonial Office Conference.

In replying, the Under-secretary of State for the Colonies, Dr. T. Drummond Shiels, recalled that the new regulations concerning Mui-Tsais had been operative only since last December and there was no justification, he declared, for the suggestion that there had been any failure to carry out the regulations. It was, he said, a very difficult problem, especially as Hongkong was practically a Chinese town, but every effort was being made to carry out the regulations. Dr. Shiels added that he believed the Chinese authorities had sincerely tried to prevent Mui-Tsais entering Hongkong, but the disturbed state of China tended to make their efforts largely ineffective.

Free Colonization by Japanese in Cuba—Not Vetoed by Stimson

A furore has been caused in the United States by the publication in the *Congressional Record* of correspondence showing that Col. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, had ruled that the Platt Amendment does not apply to an important Cuban executive decree of last April 19. The Platt Amendment empowered the United States to veto certain kinds of treaties between Cuba and other countries. The executive decree in question made effective an exchange of notes between the Cuban and the Japanese Ambassadors permitting free colonization by Japanese in Cuba. Colonel Stimson in his letter said:

"The Amendment (Platt Amendment) has not been held to apply to treaties and agreements of the nature of the present one."

U. S. Silver Miners Want International Silver Conference

Silver miners in the Westerm States are stated to be awaiting the report of the national commission which is studying the subject of silver prices, and predictions were made in Denver, Colorado, last week, according to a *United Press* dispatch, that it will be necessary to summon an international conference to stabilize price levels. The mines continue to be closed on account of overstocking, and up to date 4,000 miners in Colorado have been discharged. Commodity prices in the United States continue to decline, indicating that there will be a dull summer, and consequently many Americans believe that some official action on the subject of silver will be found necessary.

More Information About Siege of Tientsin

Several weeks ago *The Review* referred editorially to two *Reuter* dispatches from Washington which described a ceremony at the White House and also the annual Gridiron Club banquet, dealing with the siege of Tientsin by the Allied forces during the Boxer Rebellion. The *Reuter* report stated that the U. S. Marine Band had produced a new musical creation which the American Marine Corps had dedicated to the Royal Welch Fusiliers, in commemoration of the days of the Boxer Rebellion when the two forces had cooperated in the relief of Tientsin. President Hoover was brought into the picture due to his presence in Tientsin at the time of the Boxer outbreak. The *Reuter* message from Washington gave the impression that Tientsin was "relieved" by the Marines and the British forces, without assistance from other "Allied" forces, a mis-statement of fact to which we called attention, in our editorial comment on the incident. In the interest of historical accuracy, we publish the following comment on this subject which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* recently, in the form of a letter to the Editor. The letter was written by Dr. O. D. Rasmussen of Shanghai, whose father participated in the Tientsin fight:

History of Tientsin

To the Editor of the
"North-China Daily News."

Sir,—Your reference to Tientsin in Notes and Comments to-day recalls the messages from Washington published while I was in London, in April. They told of speakers at a dinner in the Gridiron Club recounting events at Tientsin during the Boxer rising.

"Thirty years ago," says the report. "the United States Marines and the Royal Welch Fusiliers had together relieved Tientsin and clasped hands in friendship."

My father was with the British naval forces in that trouble and I have, for that reason, always been interested in its details. The established facts of the relief of Tientsin are these: The relief columns, which reached that concession on June 23, 1900, numbered 8,000, and consisted of Americans, British, Germans, Italians, Japanese, and Russians. The Americans, U S. Marines, were led by Major Waller, famous later for his "water-cure" of insurrectionary Filipinos. The British force was a naval brigade, mainly from H.M.S. "*Endymion*," under Captain, afterwards Admiral Christopher Craddock, and among the junior officers were Phillimore, Roger Keyes, and Beatty. The military unit was the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Prior to the march on Tientsin the American Admiral, Kempf, refused to join the Allies in the capture of Taku forts. He said his country was not at war with China. His President, McKinley, upheld him, but critics did not. It was only after a stray shot from the forts struck the U.S.S. "*Monocacy*," that the Captain of that vessel, Wise, took it upon himself to open hostilities. Admiral Kempf accepted a de facto condition.

After taking Taku forts on June 17, the relief force pushed forward by rail to Chun Liang Chen, about half-way, whence they marched, owing to destruction of the line. The Russians and Americans formed an advance guard, which in its haste was led into an ambush and forced to retreat eight miles. The Americans lost their only field piece, but saved their Colt quick-firer.

The relief force, reassembled, thereafter advanced in approximately two columns, British forces and American Marines in one; Russians and Germans in the other. Getting within a few miles of their objective, they planned the attack with the British-American column (nearest the river and concessions) advancing under cover of Russian artillery. An eye-witness, Mr. William McLeish, Secretary of the British Municipal Council, and correspondent for the *North China Daily News*, describes the arrival:

"Unhappily there was a full-sized dust storm on at the time, and we could see only 300 or 400 yards, but at last we recognized the khaki of the Royal Welch, and the helmets of the British Marines as they came along the river." A raft was towed across and, "over came the Welshmen, the '*Endymoins*,' the Americans, and the Italians."

That was the actual relief of Tientsin; the Boxers and Imperial forces had still to be dislodged from the North-west side of the concession in the native city. The Gridiron Club speaker said further:

"For weeks some 900 soldiers and sailors of 11 nationalities, with 300 civilians—a quarter of whom were Americans—had fought in the trenches and behind the barricades against tens of thousands of fanatical Chinese ....when one morning the enemy firing ceased, the attackers melted away, and a few hours later the American Marines *and* Fusiliers marched into the Settlement (Concession?).

The beleaguered forces in Tientsin, according to authentic records, were 2,700, composed of 1,700 Russian troops, 560 marines of several nationalities, the Tientsin Volunteer Corps of about 140 men, 150 foreign women, and about 150 children.

In the later fighting at Tientsin, notably the Battle of Tientsin, July 13, the principal American forces were the 9th U. S. Regiment of infantry, who had arrived after the relief. They were under Colonel Liscum, who was killed in action. The British O. C., General Dorward, officially noted their gallantry under a withering fire when they had marched into an open position.

Upon the relief, on June 23, so far from the attackers melting away, the bombardment was increased manyfold, and more shells fell in the Concessions than in Ladysmith during its entire siege. As for individual civilians and their defence work, no names were ever recorded by any historian. But the same eye-witness says:

"It would be invidious....to bear testimony by name to many gallant men and women who did grand work during this supreme crisis."

From the beginning of the siege of Tientsin, officially placed at June 17, to the final battle which put an end to all attacks, July 13, the Concessions were under fire for 27 days,

I am, etc.,
O. D. Rasmussen
(Author: Tientsin; An Illustrated Outline History; Tientsin Press, 1925.)

Shanghai, June 23, 1930.

Silver Slump Hits Harbin Hard

(*From the Review's Correspondent*)

Harbin economic conditions have been greatly affected by the slump in silver. The large stores having direct dealings with Tokyo merchants suffer most seriously. Among other commodities for which prices have been raised on account of the rising cost of gold are the fares for passengers on the C. E. R. and S. M. R. railways. The following shows how the fares have been increased for third class tickets:—

Railways	Line	Former rate Harbin $	Increased Rate Harbin $
C. E. R.	Harbin-Manchuli	23.00	40.00
„	Harbin-Suifenho	12.65	22.60
„	Harbin-Changchun	5.75	10.50
S. M. R.	Changchun-Dairen	*14.17	*25.77

*A 3rd class ticket from Changchun to Dairen costs Yen 10.90, which according to last year's rate of exchange @1.300 equals Harbin $14.17, but according to the present rate of 2.364 equals Harbin $25.77.

Chinese Foreign Office in Shanghai to be Retained

In connection with an order issued by the National Government some time ago that all Shanghai offices of the various Government Ministries should be closed, the Foreign Office sent in a petition asking that the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be retained for the time being. The petition of the Foreign Office has been granted by the Government, according to a *Reuter* telegram from Nanking.

Over Two Million Unemployed In United States

On a basis of census returns for areas representing in the aggregate about one-quarter of the United States, Robert P. Lamont, U. S. Secretary of Commerce, has estimated that the total unemployment in the United States is under 2,400,000 persons, according to a *United Press* telegram from Washington June 26. This figure is stated to represent substantially less unemployment than was generally believed to exist.

China's Case Against the West

BY VERNE DYSON

CIVILIZATION has passed through three periods of development: (1) The Potamic, or River Valley, phase; (2) the Thalassic, or Inland Sea, age; and (3) the Oceanic Era of world-wide travel in ships. China is the only nation which has existed thorugh all three of these stages. While her national culture was taking form in the Yellow River Valley, other civilizations were developing in the valleys of the Nile, Euphrates, and Ganges. China's contemporaries in the Potamic and Thalassic eras —ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria, and Vedic India in the former, and Greece and Rome in the latter—long ago passed away. China's connection with most ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, and India is still a matter of speculation. While Chinese silk was known to both the Greeks and Romans, Aristotle having spoken of this fabric in connection with the Greek island of Cos, the people of the two great nations of the Thalassic age had a very imperfect idea of the Middle Kingdom, and direct communication between the Mediterranean countries and Eastern Asia was rare.

Through the long River Valley and Inland Sea periods, and the Dark Ages of the transition from the Thalassic to the beginning of the Modern Era, China was at peace with the West. Her conflict with the Occident began with the opening of the present Oceanic Age. Brief as has been the Oceanic Era as compared with the two preceding divisions of human progress, Pacific Ocean affairs have, however, advanced through three distinct epochs, and recently entered a fourth. Passing over prehistoric times when civilization did not exist on any of its shores, semi-historic times when it prevailed only on the Asiatic fringe, the Pacific has witnessed these different periods:

1. The Portuguese-Spanish era which began with these events:
   (a) 1498 The discovery by Vasco da Gama of the ocean route to the East Indies.
   (b) 1511 The conquest of Malacca by the Portuguese.
   (c) 1513 The discovery of the Pacific Ocean by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa.
   (d) 1521 The discovery of the Philippine Islands by Ferdinand Magellan.
2. The period of intense conflict between various European countries, beginning with the organization of the British, Dutch and French East India companies about 1600, and continuing for about two centuries.
3. The nineteenth century epoch characterized by spasmodic efforts of European governments to colonize various islands, and by the decline of Chinese influence, and the rise of Japan.
4. The new era which began with the opening of the Panama Canal, August 15, 1914.

In the majority opinion of the West, China is the victim of her own political backwardness. Her decline as a nation usually is attributed to internal causes. By Europeans, China's alleged exclusiveness, closed frontiers and static civilization were regarded as monstrous sins against the world-wide advance of Occidental culture. Hence the benevolent necessity, in the name of progress and humanity, for the forcible opening of China. Add to these considerations, the reputed heathenism of the Chinese, their reported natural dislike of all foreigners, and dense ignorance, and you have the stock opinion concerning the Chinese which is current in Europe and America. This view of themselves is repudiated now by the Chinese as one that is strictly foreign-made, unsympathetic, and maliciously untrue—the distorted creation of a guilty Western conscience.

China as "Fish and Meat"

The charge of national weakness, made by Occidentals, is not denied by the Chinese; it is only the root cause of this condition that is controverted. In *The Three Principles of the People* (the textbook of the Chinese Nationalists), Dr. Sun Yat-sen frankly affirms: "We are the poorest and weakest state in the world, occupying the lowest position in international affairs; the rest of mankind is the carving knife and the serving dish, while we are the fish and the meat." Here, in brief, is the dismal plight of China as envisaged by the Father of the Revolution whose last breath was a protest against the international injustice suffered by his country.

Any comparison between China and Rome would be amusing—if not absurd—to the ordinary Occidental, and particularly to the foreigner living in China; and, yet, there is, as pointed out by more than one native scholar, a striking parallel between the political theories and the political accomplishments of the two. Each regarded itself as a world state, the dominant power of the earth. Each considered all other peoples as barbarians. The two empires reached their widest territorial expansion and their highest pinnacle of political power—their "golden age"—in the same historical period. In like manner to the synchronous *Pax Romana*, the Eastern world—*Pax Sinica*—became united under one rule, that of the Hans whose "glory covered China like golden mist." The Han emperors, like those of Rome, brought the whole world, as it was known to them, civilized and barbarian, under one rule, in which comparative peace reigned and civilization was able to move forward.

Contemporaries were the mighty Augustans and the mighty Hans, each race of giants secure in its own half of the world. Their frontiers touched somewhere near the Caspian Sea; there the Roman eagle met the Chinese dragon. And curiously there was no conflict.

Were the Hans anti-foreign? And were their western frontiers and eastern seaports closed to foreign trade? In answer, Dr. C. C. Wu (son of Wu Ting-fang) recounts: "Alexandria carried on a flourishing trade with China by sea several centuries before the Christian era, while intercourse by land went on with Afghanistan, Bactria, Parthia and Mesopotamia. In the reign of the soldier-emperor, Wu Ti of the Han Dynasty, who ruled in the second century before Christ, an envoy was sent to Bactria. This famous traveler, Chang Ch'ien, who was captured by the Huns on the way out and again on the way back, and kept a prisoner for over ten years, reported on his return that he had seen Chinese goods exhibited in the markets of Bactria. The silk fabrics of China brought high prices in ancient Rome, and so tempted Parthians and other traders to brave the long and dangerous journeys to procure them."

The Chinese are now recalling the achievements of the Han Dynasty, and other similarly prosperous periods, for two purposes: To show, first, that foreigners do not have a proper appreciation of the past greatness of China; and second, to refute the prevailing Western opinion that China, all through her history, has been closed to foreign intercourse—the hermit nation of the ages.

Ignorance is, in the opinion of the Chinese, mostly responsible for the West's unappreciative attitude of mind toward the Far East. The Westerner is familiar with the history of Rome because Rome is of the West, but of Rome's great Eastern contemporary and equal—China—the Occidental has had scant knowledge. In Europe and America, Roman law, art and literature are known and appreciated, while there is a general ignorance of Chinese culture. Horace, Virgil, Cicero, and Caesar are names well-known to the masses of the West, but how many are familiar with Lao Tzu, Ssu-ma Ch'ien, Wu Ti, or Li Po?

We leave the comparison between China and Rome with the remark of a Peking scholar on the parallelism of the barbarian invasions suffered by the two countries, fifteen hundred years apart: "The downfall of Rome from an onrush of barbarians was scarcely less of a catastrophe to the Romans themselves and the Western civilization of the day than was the modern debacle of China and other Asian civilizations under an attack from barbarians, descendants of the invaders of Rome. With Rome's fall went the vaunted civilization of the period. China's recent collapse from similar causes shattered the hopes of Asia. Each was an overwhelming political tragedy—not a world tragedy in the complete sense, but the calamity of a hemisphere—of a half world one; one in the Occidental half, and the other in the Oriental half. To Occidentals the destruction of Rome was much the greater catastrophe of the two, while to the Orient, on the contrary, the sack of China was far the more lamentable."

Four Periods of Foreign Intercourse

China's entire duration of foreign intercourse was in four periods: (1) Mutual discovery and reciprocal friendliness, 150 B.C. to A.D. 1492 (voyage of Columbus); (2) rediscovery and misunderstanding, 1492 to 1834; (3) open conflict, 1834 to 1911; and (4) readjustment, 1911 to the present.

From the time of Chang Ch'ien, the Han general who, beginning in 122 B.C., established commercial intercourse with thirty-six states in Central and Western

Asia, onward for about fifteen hundred years, China was open to foreigners and to foreign trade. In A.D. 166, Roman envoys from Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antonius reached the Dragon Court at Lo-yang with a message for Emperor Huan Ti. The strangers disembarked on the coast of Cochin-China and, without hindrance or injury, proceeded a long journey overland to the Chinese imperial capital. Hangchow in A.D. 877 had a foreign colony of twelve thousand Moslems, Parsees, Jews, and Christians—a goodly number of aliens. Communication between Europe and the Far East was for a time severed by the wars of the Moslems; then all barriers were removed by the Mongol conquests, and caravans again trod the great trade routes leading through Central Asia to Cathay, with her musk, ivory, beads, porcelain, silks and "caged birds which talk and sing." The Polos were welcomed at the Mongol courts and Marco, as the world well knows, was given high honors. "Many monks—Italians, French, and Flemings—were charged with diplomatic missions to the Grand Khan. Mongols of distinction were sent to Rome, Barcelona, Valencia, Lyons, Paris, London, and Northampton; and a Franciscan of the kingdom of Naples was made Archbishop of Peking."

Many other instances might be cited, showing that for a millennium and a half China was open to foreigners and that they were welcomed and were safe from harm.

Not until the time of the Mings, did China forbid the entrance of foreigners, and then with good reason. Toward the middle of the dynastic period came the discovery of America, followed shortly by the exploration of the Pacific Ocean. The age of adventure brought a new type of alien to China. The strangers who came in ships were different indeed from those who had traveled overland along the old trade routes. Then it was that China was forced to exclude foreigners. China, it may be seen, was closed to aliens for 350 years as against 1,500 years when the country was open to them.

"What is the justification of this high-handed intervention in the rights of Chinese sovereignty? Sociologists, students of race culture, and apostles of peace movements are ready with their answer. The interests of humanity, democracy, and civilization require that China must be opened at the point of the sword. It is alleged that by nature, the Chinese are averse to foreign intercourse, and that exclusiveness is their greatest national vice. To Young Asia this allegation about China's exclusiveness is perhaps the greatest untruth of modern times, propagated by the 'superior races.'"

And another Oriental leader adds: "At the very time the Western nations were engaged in opening up China, they were themselves passing exclusion laws to keep out Orientals. Even our best national friend, the United States, was guilty here."

Still another Chinaman observes: "Even though it should be granted that China has inclined naturally toward isolation, which is the greater sin—our alleged exclusiveness, or the cruel and often bloody intrusiveness of the foreigners?"

Why China Excluded Foreigners

China came, in turn, into unfriendly relationship with the Portuguese, the Dutch, the Spanish, the British, the Russians, and the French. It was specifically the unnatural behavior of the Portuguese along the coast, and the slaughter of Chinese by Spaniards in the Philippine Islands that first caused China to take measures to exclude foreigners. In this early period of the exploration of the Pacific, Western imperialism in its various forms —social, economic, political, and military—began to operate against China with increasing pressure.

With the expiry of the charter of the East India Company, and the appointment of Lord Napier as Superintendent of Trade in China, both events of 1834, began the era of open conflict which was so disastrous to the Chinese. Lord Napier was denied admission to China and died in Macao, a martyr—in the opinion of the British—to Chinese exclusiveness. Six years later occurred the first Anglo-Chinese (Opium) War which led, in 1842, to the Treaty of Nanking which forcibly opened China to foreign trade. The inability of the Manchu court to restrain foreign aggressions was one of the causes of the revolution of 1911, the beginning of "a new deal" for China—the period of readjustment and restitution, still in progress.

A summation of all of the complaints of the Chinese against the actions of foreigners for the past 350 years is found in these fourteen main indictments:

1. The disgraceful behavior of early European traders who reached China by the sea route.
2. The *hauteur* of the first foreign envoys.
3. The wars of aggression by Russia, Great Britain, France, and Japan.
4. The unequal treaties exacted by the victorious nations.
5. The disastrous impairment of Chinese sovereignty by means of extraterritoriality and consular jurisdiction, concessions and settlements, leased territories, spheres of influence, "paramount influence," and other forms of political domination enforced by foreign governments.
6. Compensations and indemnities exacted by stronger Powers.
7. Great Britain's imperialistic control of the customs with the consequent loss of tariff autonomy and national prestige.
8. Foreign financial and economic control obtained through the medium of loans, made usually at times of national stress and often with transient and irresponsible Chinese political leaders.
9. The bad faith and broken promises of the foreign governments which induced China to enter the World War on the side of the Allies.
10. The "magnificence of foreign missionaries."
11. The Shanghai and Shameen incidents of 1925, and by the Tsinan incident of 1928.
12. The permanent presence of foreign troops in China.
13. The long-enduring "gun-boat policy" of the Great Powers.
14. The white-man's arrogant assumption of social superiority—the "Nordic theory."

University of the Philippines.

Manila, June 25, 1930.

China Keeps on Negotiating Treaties with Other Countries

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has received a message from Dr. Alfred Sze, Minister at London, reporting that negotiations for a Sino-Egyptian Treaty of Amity and Commerce have been concluded between the Egyptian Minister in London and himself. Minister Sze requests formal instructions for the signing of the pact. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also dispatched a telegram to Dr. Tai En-tsai, Minister to Brazil, instructing that negotiations be initiated with the Government of Argentina for the conclusion of a Sino-Argentina Treaty of Amity and Commerce.

Japanese Emperor Is Created a British Field Marshal

Prince and Princess Takamatsu arrived in London June 26 and were received with high honors. They were the guests of the King and Queen of England for three days at Buckingham Palace, where a State banquet was served. The occasion was particularly noteworthy as it was the first State dinner party given by the King since his illness the year before last. Speeches were made by the King and Prince Takamatsu, both of whom dwelt upon the unfailing friendship and goodwill existing between Great Britain and Japan. Previously His Majesty handed Prince Takamatsu a Field Marshal's baton for the Emperor of Japan and conferred upon His Imperial Highness the honor of Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Negotiations for the Opening of a Chinese Consulate in Formosa

The *Sinwanpao*, Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, recently printed a paragraph to the effect that although the Japanese Government had agreed to the establishment of a Chinese Consulate in Formosa, the Chinese Consul appointed to function there was recently prevented from landing. The Waichiaopu, the *Sinwanpao* says, then ordered Mr. Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, to protest against this, but the Japanese Government made a counter-proposal that Japanese Consulates should be established in six Chinese cities, including Loyang, Haichow, etc. The Waichiaopu will shortly take up this matter with the Japanese Government directly, the journal says.

An Appraisal of the Yen-Feng Army

BY ALBERT M. GUPTILL

Tientsin, — If this civil war accomplishes nothing else and is, in fact as is freely predicted up here, but the precursor of another series of civil wars, it has managed even now to effectively explode the theory that the Chinese armies of today bear any more resemblance to an up to date European or American fighting force than have the Chinese armies which have squabbled up and down this country for the past nineteen years. One doesn't have to be on the "inside" to recognize the old familiar signs and one does get a glimpse behind the scenes and not only the signs, but in many instances the faces are the same. Only the poor devils who have to do the actual fighting change from war to war, for some do get sick and die and some of them get killed in action; but many more die of wounds which would be hardly more than superficial, given adequate attention.

No Transport Corps

During the better part of fifteen years it has been my lot to witness one army after another getting ready for battle and going into battle. This year I can see no change here in the north and from all accounts many of the Southern forces are likewise following tradition rather than commonsense. The Shansi forces gave themselves completely away a fortnight ago when they commandeered motor cars and trucks right and left for military transport between Tientsin and Tehchow, giving in return a bit of paper which may someday be worth a fraction of the value of the cars which are being dragged into a land of no roads to serve an "ever victorious army." It having been apparent for nearly a year that hostilities were inevitable one cannot but wonder why Yen Hsi-shan has no transport corps when he finds himself in need of one—but he hasn't. And although he has known very well that he was going to war, he hasn't a military airplane in his entire layout and is reported to be very wroth with foreign agents who cannot produce them out of their sleeves like the old sleight of hand artist at the Wagons Lits Hotel at Peiping. An officer of Fu Tso-yi's army came to town the other day expressing amazement at the damage some shrapnel fired at them from the outskirts of Tsinan was capable of doing. Asked if he had never seen it previously he announced it to be something very new in the way of artillery, but the betting is mighty good that it was fired from some old German guns built back in war days at Krupp's and dragged out here, together with ammunition ten years old,for according to his description of the bursts, had the ammunition been alive his entire regiment would have been wiped out rather than a few score men.

Frantic Search for Munitions

During the past six weeks there have been on an average ten agents a week in Tientsin trying frantically to get hold of arms and ammunition—offiering top prices for anything, secondhand goods and ancient ammunition accepted provided it can be used at all. Incidentally, the disappointments most of them have received when their average commissions of fifteen per cent on their proposed transactions could not materialise overnight have been tearful. Feng, Yen, Shih Yu-san, Fu Tso-yi, Sun Tien-ying, they have all had their agents snooping about the foreign hongs looking for a chance batch of arms that somebody failed to take delivery of—and the pickings have been mighty poor. One man rushed off to Peiping a few weeks ago on a mysterious tip that the Italian Legation was again to release a big batch of rifles but he came back third class and broke. Truly the way of a government broker in these days of financial and munitions shortages is a tough one.

Some of these northern forces may have a medical service, if they have they have been well camouflaged—perhaps to avoid detection by Nanking's air service. In fact, knowing about what Nanking had to put into the air before Feng's cavalry got into a couple of Honan hangars one cannot congratulate the much advertised Nanking air-chief on his achievements. And as far as having a quartermaster corps to feed the troops—well, there is something of the sort attached to each unit up in these parts but poor John Soldier has mighty slim pickings although the quartermasters don't worry about next year's motor car and fur coat for the latest concubine.

Yen and the "Squeeze" Game

To his own credit although his men do claim that it is solely due to natural meanness, Yen has done his best to cope with the "squeeze" game in his own commands and has established a central purchasing station in Tientsin under the nominal direction of Fu Tso-yi who is down at the front all the time but this amounts to about as much as a diplomat's "friendly gesture" for the old game continues and officers all the way from majors up keep ordering their own supplies whenever they can lay hands on ready cash. I would enjoy showing several writers on China who have been broadcasting her newly found military abilities how this modern civil war actually works when as a matter of plain truth, Yen and his crowd could have saved themselves and China millions upon millions of dollars by outfitting and properly training one small army along modern lines and then making it fight rather than follow the time honored system of playing chess across the map of China with their vast hordes of ill fed, unpaid and half-equipped bumpkins who haven't the slightest idea of warfare and don't want to learn.

The Sad Result of a Letter From "The Nation"

On February 1, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of *The Nation*, the liberal weekly published in New York, sent a letter of congratulation to D. S. Chang, editor of the *Dong Ah Ilbo*, a daily newspaper published by Korean interests in Seoul. In his letter Mr. Villard congratulated the editor of the Korean paper on the paper's tenth anniversary. Also Mr. Villard made some remarks about Korean independence, declaring that he could see no reason why the Koreans were not as entitled to independence as are the British Indians, or the Filipinos. Declared, Mr. Villard, "We have never faltered in our belief that the Koreans were entitled to their own independent existence, precisely as we have violently opposed the imperialistic moves of our own country in Nicaragua, Haiti and elsewhere."

Mr. Chang, the editor of the *Dong Ah Ilbo*, being nationalistically inclined was glad to receive this letter from the editor of *The Nation*, so in order to share his joy with the readers of his paper, he proceeded to print the letter in his paper. But Mr. Villard's friendly letter never saw the light of day, because the Japanese police authorities in Seoul considered that Mr. Villard's letter "was inciting," hence they suppressed that issue of the Korean newspaper and all other issues of the paper since.

Many China Products Affected by New U. S. Tariff

An analysis of the new American tariff bill as it affects trade with the Far East has been made by the *United Press* in consultation with experts.

Commodities figuring in the Chinese-American trade remain on an only moderately free list, although increases are not prohibitory. Silk will be free and carpet wools and camel hair will be free when entered under bond. Duty on new wools in general are increased from 31 to 34 cents. Other rates which will prove disadvantageous to China include those on eggs, tungsten, peanuts (ground nuts), spun silks (largely rearranged but ranging from 40 to 50 cents a pound), apparel and thrown silk.

Among the principal new rates are additions to the duties on sugar and chemicals of 31.07 per cent, of manufactures of wood of 15.85 per cent, of flax and hemps of 19.14 per cent, of silk of 59.12 per cent, and of rayon of 53.62 per cent.

Tobacco and its manufactures are raised 54.78 per cent. Under the new bill, herring, smelts and tuna fish go on the free list, for which reason alien Japanese fishermen in Hawaii may be largely relieved of a Treasury ruling that their fish are dutiable in Hawaii, because it is estimated that 80 per cent of Hawaiian commercial fish are members of the tuna family. A ruling will be asked.

O. S. K. Employees to Make Tour of China

Several hundred members of the staff of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, large Japanese shipping company, plan a comprehensive tour of China. The party will leave Yokohama on July 25 for Dairen, Tientsin and Peiping. They are to depart from Chinwangtao for Shanghai August 2. While in Shanghai they will make side trips to Soochow and Hangchow. They will visit Formosa on their way back to Japan.

Russian Refugees Continue to Flock into Harbin

BY E. U. BARUNG

REFUGEES from Soviet Russia continue to arrive in Harbin. The public of this city begin to feel overburdened with the care they have had to take of the refugees during the many recent months. The refugees on reaching the city become, as they possess nothing, homeless destitutes appealing to the public for immediate help and care. The Russian Refugee Relief Committee having but small funds and being entirely dependent on the generosity of the public is inadequate to cope with the task. The majority of the refugees are Russian farmers of Amur, Maritime, and Transbaikal provinces. On arriving at Harbin they try hard to obtain some job. At any time of the day they can be seen trudging along the sidewalks. One can easily tell them by their appearance and behavior from the townspeople in the street. The refugees in quest of work often stop and read the signboards over the shops and scrutinize the people they meet staring at their faces with looks full of anxiety and hope of hearing a word that might change the trying conditions under which they find themselves in the city whose noise adds very much to the consternation of these simple-minded people, most of whom were never in a city before and had no idea of its appearance and life.

Jobs are Scarce; Many Succumb to Typhus

Due to the stagnation of trade in the city, the almost disastrous depreciation of the local currency and—the conference at Moscow being at a deadlock—due to doubtful prospects for normal and settled conditions in North Manchuria the business men and the rich of the city in general are practicing economy verging on avarice; they discharge employees and servants, and reduce the salaries of those they leave in their employ. This and the fact that the refugees become automatically non-Soviet citizens, thus losing the right of being employed by the C. E. R. or by any of the Soviet organizations here,—leave almost no opportunity for them to obtain a job here. The typhus epidemic that continues to rage in the city is by far a greater danger to the poor Russian emigrants than to the rest of the people of Harbin; for being forced by the circumstances to live in the crowded asylums which need essential improvements in sanitary repects, their organisms being weakened by the long continued privations and hardships they had to endure on their way from the U. S. S. R., they fall easily victims to the disease.

Harbin Fails to Extend Help

The White Russian residents of Harbin are ready to render them every assistance, but most of them fare little better than the refugees themselves. They have been and are being dismissed from their work on the C. E. R. and even from the offices of the firms that have direct or indirect business relations with the railway. 83 railway employees, formerly White Russian emigrants, were a few days ago discharged at a time, on the ground that they are not acceptable as Soviet citizens. Most of the Soviet subjects here feel much concerned for the refugees but they have to suppress their feelings and not to donate or help them in any way for fear of falling into disgrace with the Soviet officials here.

No Chance to Settle in Manchuria

With hundreds of thousands of Chinese immigrants flocking every year from the overpopulated provinces of China Proper into North Manchuria, with most of the available land in this country belonging to wealthy Chinese individuals, or firms, or banks, with heavy taxes, imposed in case of lease, for land is prohibited to be bought in China by foreigners; for these any many other reasons there is almost no chance for the Russian immigrants to settle in Manchuria and engage themselves in tillage.

Crave to Emigrate to America

The case of the refugees is very pitiable, indeed. They cannot decide for themselves what or how to do. They all dream of getting to North or South America or Australia. They earnestly hope that a charitable organization such as, for instance, the Red Cross will help them to find a way out. Having read in a Russian newspaper a translation of an article by the Rev. Ch. A. Leonard dealing with the Russian refugee problem, some of the refugees knowing the author of this article to be in touch with this American gentleman, very popular and much esteemed among the Russians and Chinese here, begged him to visit the Rev. Leonard and ask him about how the matters stand as to their emigrating to and settling in America. Because the American Red Cross has already done through its local relief committee much relief work among the White Russian refugees during the Sino-Russian conflict last year, they have a strong belief that further help for settling them in a peaceful country will be extended by the Americans.

German Refugee Emigration Problem Solved

Some 168 people, formerly German colonists in Russia who fleeing from the U.S.S.R. had reached Harbin, were transported during last year to the United States and settled there. And about 200 of them remain in Harbin awaiting their turn to start for North or South America. Fortunately, these German people who like the Russian refugees lost all their possessions and withstood unspeakable hardships when fleeing from the U.S.S.R. have friends and brethren in America, and the German Government to give them substantial support and assistance; the Government supplying means fore migrating, as steamers, etc., and entering into negotiation with the governments of countries the emigrants want to be settled in; and the Mennonite religious communities in Europe and America—to this denomination the majority of the German refugees belong —furnishing them with tools, agricultural implements, live stock, houses, etc., while big German firms such as, for example, *Hanseatische Kolonisations Gesellschaft* lease or buy the land which the German refugees are to settle on and cultivate. Thus, as soon as these refugees get away from the U.S.S.R. to Harbin they entertain splendid prospects for their future. The worst is behind. They are and will be well cared for here and in the countries they are going to adopt.

Urgent Help is Needed

But who will help the Russian refugees to go and settle in a country where they could work under peaceful conditions? Who will save the lives of 2,000 souls? When they come to Chinese territory they meet with fair treatment from the Chinese authorities and the people, but the worst is far from being over. The only consolation for them is that unless they contract typhus they may not tremble for their lives. But the present as well as the future is most dreary.

This report is, therefore, written in the hope that the American Red Cross, or the International Red Cross, or the League of Nations, or other some organization will extend their hand to the Russian refugees in their unusual distress into which they have happened to fall through no fault of theirs, but through the scourge of man—War and revolution.

Harbin, June 29, 1930.

The Opium Curse in British and Dutch Colonies

Recent statistics issued by the National Anti-Opium Association of China state that in British Malaysia (including both the Straits Settlements and Malay States) it is conservatively estimated that 20 per cent of the Chinese population are addicted to opium. In the Dutch East Indies the latest official estimate places the number of Chinese smokers at approximately 10 per cent of the total Chinese population. The tax on opium has become the principal source of revenue for colonial governments. Referring to conditions in the Malay States, the Anti-Opium Association says: "The supposed rationing of Chinese addicts is farcial. The regulations provide that no smoker is allowed to buy at one time more than 250 packages of opium, each of which usually contains 3 Chinese *tcn* in weight and costs 40 cents in local currency. Obviously no smoker ever needs such a generous amount and few are rich enough to pay $100 a day for opium. Furthermore, the regulations do not state how many times a day a smoker is allowed to buy opium from the opium shops, so one may buy as many times as he can afford. As a matter of fact, the British authorities seem to be actually encouraging people to buy opium in bigger quantities."

Allegations that Shanghai Municipal Police Use Torture

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking states that in view of reports that torture is being resorted to by the Shanghai Municipal Police for the purpose of extorting confessions from suspected criminals, the Secretariat of the Central Party Headquarters, in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs urges that representations be immediately made to the foreign Consular Body in Shanghai to stop such practices on the part of the Settlement police.

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AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

53-217

The American Declaration of Independence

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776

The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation. ——— We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness — That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, — That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. — Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world. ——— He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. ——— He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. ——— He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. ——— He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures. ——— He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people. ——— He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. ——— He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands. ——— He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers. ——— He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. ——— He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. ——— He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our legislatures. ——— He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power. ——— He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation: — For Quartering large bodies of armed troops among us: — For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States: — For cutting off

The above is a photographic reproduction of the American Declaration of Independence, showing the famous document as it was written with the signatures attached. This reproduction was made from a photographic copy of the document which appeared in the *New York Times* three or four years ago and while considerably smaller than the original can, nevertheless, be easily read. It is published in commemoration of the U. S. National Holiday, July 4, which fell on Friday of this week.

Chinese Protest High Taxes in Hongkong

(By the Review's Hongkong Correspondent.)

Hongkong, June 23.

Efforts of the Hongkong Government to increase the tax on petrol, tobacco and postal rates and to inaugurate an amusement tax in order to meet the deficits at the Government Treasury in connection with a government decision to increase the personal emoluments and salaries of the Government servants necessitating an expenditure involving a sum of over $1,600,000 annually, resulted in a hot debate at a meeting last Saturday of the Hongkong Legislative Council when an attempt by the unofficial members of the Council to defeat the above government proposal was outvoted by the government official majority.

As the opinions of the unofficial members, including the Chinese representatives, were backed by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hongkong and Kowloon Property Owners' Association, the Kowloon Residents' Association and the unanimous opinion of the English press, the government decision to increase the taxes in Hongkong, which is bound to have sharp effect upon the cost of living in this British Colony, has provoked considerable dissatisfaction amongst the leaders of the commercial firms and the whole of the non-government community.

Despite the strong protests of the unofficial members the government majority at the Council succeeded in passing a bill for more taxations on petrol, tobacco, postal rates and inauguration of an amusement tax, indicating that the assessment rates might be increased in the coming year. In short, the Hongkong community, of which 95 per cent are Chinese, is now being burdened with these additional taxes, with the menace of an increase on the assessment rates which is bound to cause a general increase on the rents of residences and firms in 1930, for the specific purpose of giving better conditions to the government servants.

A Substantial Increase

Some of the government servants in Hongkong will be given increases on their salaries to the extent of 34% or more on their present income.

To take a concrete example, if a government servant is now receiving $425 a month with free quarters and a conveyance allowance he will be receiving $570 next month, as his salary will be based on the exchange rate of the Hongkong currency at 1/3d., according to the decision of the Salary Commission. This means an increase of 34 per cent.

Hongkong's Financial Crisis

The strong objection of the unofficial members was based on the fact that on account of the sensational and unprecedented decline in the Hongkong silver currency, the internecine civil wars in China, which have interrupted practically all Hongkong's trade with the Chinese mainland, Hongkong is in a most precarious and delicate financial position. The future of this British Colony is most uncertain and it is most inopportune to choose the present period to levy new taxes in order to increase the Civil servants' salaries. Capital has become unproductive for want of trade and is being dissipated by high cost of living. To quote the words of one of the unofficial Chinese representatives, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotewall, "The financial position of the Colony is by no means justiciable for any substantial increase in the expenditure of this nature. At no time during the last three decades, except during the short period of the Strike and Boycott of 1925-1926 has business in this British Colony reached so low an ebb as it has reached to-day. Certainly, never in the history of the Colony has exchange fallen so low. The public is in such a state of mind that it resents any proposal to impose fresh taxation in order to improve the pay of Civil servants."

$11,500,000 For Salaries

Now that the Hongkong Legislative Council has sanctioned the report of the Salary Commission recommending various increases on the personal emoluments and salaries of the Civil servants it may be interesting to consider some of the bare facts and figures of how much the Government pays for the service of its different departments. According to Sessional Paper No. 3 of 1930 relative to the Salaries Commission, the total amount payable in salaries on a sterling and dollar basis, together with the High Cost of Living Allowance extended down to the rate of exchange of 1/6d, is $9,308,496 this year. The adoption of the Colonial Secretary's proposal at the Council meeting on Saturday brings this sum to roughly $11,000,000. To this havo to be added other allowances scattered all over the Estimates. It is safe to say, then, that Personal Emoluments alone consume at least $11,500,000 per annum, which is more than half the estimated current revenue for 1930,.

Hongkong's New Revenues

Coming to the question of how much Hongkong will be benefited by the increases on the taxes it is officially estimated that the tax on tobacco and cigarettes will secure $700,000 in a full year. The postal rates, which will be raised from 1st July, will yield about $228,000 annually. The tax on petrol will bring in an income of $275,000 in a full year, while from the new Amusement Tax the authorities hope to secure $300,000 per annum. These taxes should in a full year produce $1,500,000 from which a military contribution of 20 per cent or $300,000, falls to be deducted, leaving a net additional revenue of $1,200,000.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Thursday the officials unanimously decided to appoint a Retrenchment Committee for the purpose of advising the Government where, and the manner in which, economy in expenditure can, and should be made, in the personnel and administration of Hongkong.

Hongkong, June 26, 1930.

Statistics on Industries in Hangchow, 1928

(Nankai Statistical Bulletin)

The table herewith gives the statistics on the industries in Hangchow during the year 1928, which are compiled by the Department of Social Affairs of the Hangchow Municipal Government and reclassified by this Committee. As shown in the table, all industries in the Municipality of Hangchow may be divided up into ten groups: namely, textiles, food, chemical, limestone and cement, construction, metal, electricity, printing, ship repairing and miscellaneous. These industries in 1928 had a total capital investment of $7,600,880, of which corporations claimed $6,380,200, or less than 84%, individual proprietors $440,440, or 6%, and partners $780,240, or more than 10%. They employed a total of 15,193 workers, of whom 6,953 were male adults, 5,785 female adults, 390 children, and 2,065 salaried employees.

According to the amount of capital invested, textiles, with 10,756 workers, constituted the most important industry. It had a total capital investment of $4,375,460, representing 57.6% of that for all industries in the Municipality. The electricity industry, with 440 workers, was second important. It had a total capital investment of $2,200,150, representing 28.9% of that for all industries. The chemical industry, with 1,564 workers, was the third important. It had a total capital investment of $571,500 representing 7.5% of that for all industries. The other seven groups, with 2,433 workers, had altogether a total capital investment of $453,770, representing 6% of that for all industries in Hangchow.

Statistics on Industries in Hangchow

INDUSTRY	Capital in (Dollars)	Male	Female	Child	Salaried Employees	Total
Textiles:	4,375,460	4,252	4,985	172	1,347	10,756
Silk Weaving	3,856,300	3,819	3,062	120	876	7,877
Cotton Weaving	403,200	281	1,523	52	335	2,191
Warp and Weft	64,500		43		28	81
Hosiery Knitting	31,050	30	343		52	425
Towel Knitting	2,300	9			12	21
Dyeing	17,100	74			36	110
Printing (Textile cloth)	1,000	39			7	46
Straw Braiding	10		4		1	5
Food:	167,740	411		15	276	702
Rice Cleaning	106,900	264		13	202	479
Flour Milling (Machine)	14,200	52		2	44	98
Milk	9,000	38			12	50
Oil Pressing	5,000	30			10	40
Bean Pressing	140	4			1	5
Iceworks	32,500	23			7	30
Chemical	571,500	560	800	116	88	1,564
Match	500,000	400	800	100	32	1,332
Soap	37,400	18			15	33
Leather	15,100	46			14	60
Glass	10,000	24		16	8	48
Candle	7.000	7			4	11
Glue	2,000	65			15	80
Limestone and Cement	32,500	116			22	138
Construction	6,700	139			4	143
Metal:	143,700	668		56	140	864
Ironworks	137,900	576		40	115	731
Electro plating	5,800	92		16	25	133
Electricity	2,200,150	357			83	440
Printing	90,030	316		31	85	432
Ship Repairing	10,700	90			12	102
Miscellaneous	2,400	44			8	52
Total	7,600,880	6,953	5,785	390	2,065	15,193

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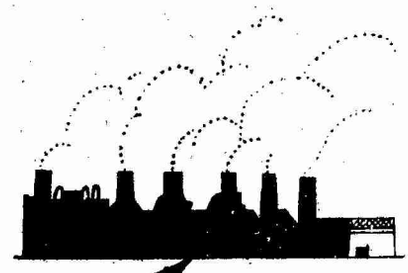

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Indian Revolution and World Public Opinion

BY DR. PHIL. TARAKNATH DAS

It is absolutely certain that *India Is In Revolution;* and the British Government is combating it with the application of military force and by directing the world public opinion in her favor. Enforcement of strict censorship on Indian news by the British Government, which practically controls world communications, makes it impossible for the world to learn the truth of the situation and form a correct estimate of it. However for a trained observer, it is not difficult to make an estimate which may throw light on the progress of Indian Revolution.

The situation in India today is far more dangerous for Britain than it was in 1857, when the so-called Sepoy Mutiny occurred. In 1857, it was the Indian Sepoys that revolted against the British, and the British Government succeeded to suppress it through the aid of the Indian Princes. The present nationalist movement in India began with the civil population, under the most enlightened leadership of those Indians who have studied in Europe and America, and it has been growing during the last forty years. It started as a mere constitutional agitation for certain reforms, championed by the Indian National Congress. The All India National Congress until last January did not adopt a program of Indian Independence, but was working for securing Dominion Status, like that of Canada, for India. During the last week of December 1929 when Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru had an interview with Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy of India, the Indian Nationalist leaders demanded that the government of India should give a definite assurance that in the proposed Round Table Conference on India, to be held in London, the British representatives in co-operation with the Indian leaders, would draw up the constitution of the "Commonwealth of India", whose status will be equal to that of Canada within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Lord Irwin and the British Labor Government under J. Ramsay MacDonald refused to give this assurance; and this attitude of the British Government led to the adoption of the Resolution for Absolute Independence of India outside the British Empire, by the All India National Congress, in the last session held at Lahore.

The Indian National Congress, following the example of the American Declaration of Independence, officially issued a Proclamation—Declaration of Indian Independence—on January 26th 1930. This proclamation was read before public meetings held in all parts of India. In the history of Indian Freedom, the date January 26th and the Declaration of Indian Independence will have the same place as July 4th and the American Declaration of Independence have now. It may be said that the Indian Declaration of Independence has been materially influenced by the text of the American Declaration of Independence. The following passage will indicate it clearly:

India's Declaration of Independence

"We believe in inalienable rights of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and to have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives of these rights and oppress them, the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. *The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom, but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and,* attain Complete Independence ....We hold it to be a crime against man and God to submit any longer to a rule that has caused this four-fold disaster to our country. We recognise however, that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. We will therefore prepare ourselves by withdrawing, so for as we can, all voluntary association from the British Government, and will prepare for civil disobedience, including non-payment of taxes. We are convinced that if we can but withdraw our voluntary help and stop payment of taxes without doing violence, even under provocation the end of this inhuman rule is assured....".

After this Declaration of Independence of India, Mahatma Gandhi felt that it would be wiser for the Indian Nationalists to extend another opportunity to the British Indian Government to come to an understanding with the

All India National Congress, so that India will achieve her freedom through negotiations with the British Government and not through a conflict. Therefore Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to Lord Irwin to make eleven concessions to the Indian people, to assure the good faith of the British Government. Among these eleven demands was the demand for abolition of the Salt Tax and release of Indian political prisoners. The Government of India refused to consider Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions. After this refusal Mahatma Gandhi started his campaign of Civil Disobedience, in the form of violating the existing Salt Law which prohibits the Indian people from manufacturing Salt.

The story of Mahatma Gandhi's march to the Sea to violate the Salt Law of the British Government will remain as a no less historical event that the Boston Tea Party of the American Revolution. There is no doubt about the fact that Mahatma Gandhi and his followers pursued the policy of "Non-violence". But the violation of the Salt Law is a serious blow to the prestige of the Government. It is fact that all governments exist with some form of consent of the governed; and when the people deliberately and in an organised fashion act to defy the laws of a state, then the psychological foundation of the government is shattered. The British Indian Government had two alternatives—abolish the Salt Tax or suppress the movement of the violation of the Salt Law by force. Unhappily for the British Government it chose the latter course, which has aided the cause of Indian Revolution.

It is an undisputed fact that the British authorities began to arrest peaceful "Congress Volunteers" engaged in Salt-making and defying the British Law. In some cases police fired upon the peaceful people to disperse the demonstrators. Violence begets violence and a certain section of the Indian nationalists has taken a more aggressive attitude against the British authority. There cannot be any denying that Indian nationalist opposition to British rule has become nation-wide, and serious outbreaks have occurred at Rangoon, Chittagong, Dacca, Calcutta, Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore, Gujranwala, Peshwar, Kohat, Karachi, Surat, Bombay, Madras, Sholapur and many other places. One of the Indian Nationalists in addressing a protest meeting against British rule in India, held at New York City, recently expressed the situation in India in the following way :

"It is evident that today Britian is in a state of war with India. She has declared a state of seige in different parts of the country. She has declared martial law in other parts. She has conscripted English civilians. She has muzzled the Indian press, she has maintained strict censorship of news coming out or going to India. She has declared a state of lawlessness in India, she picks up any Indian on mere suspicion without any authority of law and detains him in unknown destinations for an indefinite time, she has massacred our people at Delhi, Karachi, Peshwar Sholapur and other cities. On the other hand we are fighting for our lives, we are fighting for our national defense and our National Independence. We expect world sympathy for our cause, which is the cause of human freedom . . . ."

India, Another Ireland

India has become another revolting Ireland, with a hundred times her population. There is no denying the fact that the intensity of the Indian nationalist movement is increasing every day. It has spread among the masses, and the women of India are enrolling themselves as national volunteers; several of India's most distinguished women are now in prison. *The British Indian Government has adopted the policy of flogging the political prisoners, They have begun to shoot down unarmed people. They have used bombs from aeroplanes in places near Peshawar. They have even deprived wounded Indian nationalists of the medical aid supplied by Indian Nationalist Red Cross, by throwing wounded Indian nationalist volunteers into prison.* Some of the Labor Members of the British Parliament have very recently accused the British Government of *"ruling India by the force of bayonets"*.

One should take into consideration that the All-India National Congress has not yet enforced the policy of non-payment of taxes. It has been engaged in carrying out the policy of disobeying the Salt Law and boycotting British goods. There is no doubt that after the publication of the Simon Commission Report during the latter part of June, when it will be fully evident that the British Government will not be willing to grant immediate Dominion status, the program of non-payment of taxes will be enforced all over India. Already Indian peasants and villagers are showing their loyalty to the nationalist cause; and their interest will be further augmented and they will more aggressively fight the British authority in India. Indian commercial classes and even some of the most distinguished moderate political leaders of India have joined the nationalist forces. In Bombay Presidency alone more than two thousand village policemen and officials have resigned their offices. The pressure of social boycott against some of the pro-British Indians is being used by the nationalists.

To overcome the Indian nationalist opposition, Great Britian has her miliiary forces. She also depends upon the support of the Indian Princes. She is trying hard to play the Hindus against the Moslems, as she played the Catholics against the Protestants of Ireland. There is no doubt that ultimately she will fail and the cause of freedom will win.

The people of India have the right of self-determination and Britian has no right to keep one-fifth of humanity in subjection by her brutal military force. India is a member of the League of Nations; but the India of Indians have no voice in that Assembly. If she had any voice there would have risen a mighty protest against British barbarism in India. The people of India appeal to the people of all nations to extend their support, at least moral support, by upholding their right for self-determination and demanding from Great Britian that she must stop her barbaric methods of bombing unarmed people from air-planes, shooting down unarmed men and women, flogging Indian political prisoners that and she may not violate the regulations of the International Red Cross by withholding medical aid from wounded.

New York City, May 28. 1930.

Foreign Plaintiff Corporations Must Register with Chinese Ministry

Judge Ying in the Special District Court, Shanghai, June 28, enforced the recent ruling of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, that all foreign corporate bodies desiring to bring suit in a Chinese court must first register with the Ministry. The case before the Court was a claim filed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha against Ho Kun-sing, missing compradore of the firm, for the recovery of Tls. 3,920 for value of goods alleged to have been delivered.

Mr. Okamoto, counsel for plantiff, argued that Chinese authorities were not ready to register foreign companies, and that the Chinese registration laws, so far as they affected foreign companies, were intended only to be enforced in the future. Judge Ying stated that the Chinese Government had openly declared the abrogation of the old Sino-Japanese Treaty in 1928, which contained provisions concerning consular jurisdiction. A mandate was issued to that effect and at the time the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had promulgated interim regulations for the treatment of non-treaty nationals residing in China. Under Article V. of the regulations it was provided that non-treaty nationals would be treated exactly on the same basis as Chinese citizens. Such was the prescription of the Chinese law, the Judge continued, and the Court had no choice but to act in accordance with it.

With regard to incompleteness of Chinese laws, which was a point raised by Mr. Okamoto, Judge Ying said that the completeness of any legal system was really a relative matter as no country in the world could claim to possess an absolutely complete code. It was the opinion of Judge Ying that, while the Chinese legal system was incomplete in certain respects, it did provide for the control and regulation of corporate commercial bodies. Although the new Corporation Law which was completed some time ago had not been enforced the Provisional Regulations Governing Commercial Bodies or Corporations had been in use for some considerable time.

Judge Ying ordered an adjournment for one month, saying that he was giving the plaintiff another opportunity to register at the Ministry of Industry, as required by Chinese law.

Hankow Mayor Discusses Two Unsettled Incidents

The Mayor at Hankow, Liu Wen-tao, declared in a recent interview that negotiations were being continued with the Japanese authorities for the settlement of the case arising out of the killing of a Chinese courier, named Yang Sui-wen, by a Japanese naval truck on Rue Dautremer. Regarding the incident arising out of the recent cabaret fracas on Erh Yao Road, Hankow S. A. D. No. 1 Mayor Liu said that the French Consul had lodged a protest against the arrest and detention of the French naval officer who was suspected to have shot the Chinese policeman. The French authorities are also demanding an apology. Mr. Liu stated that he regards the French Consul's protest as ridiculous.

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472 NANKING ROAD

Henry K. Murphy and Mrs. Dagny Carter Marry at Nanking

A wedding of considerable interest in Chinese and Americam circles took place at Ginling College, Nanking on June 21, when Henry Killam Murphy, of New York City, architectural adviser to the Chinese Government in the City Planning Bureau of Nanking as the National Capital, and Mrs. Dagny Carter of New York City, student and lecturer in Chinese art connected with Ginling College and widow of the late Prof. Thomas F. Carter, who headed the department of Chinese at Columbia University. Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have spent considerable time in China.

The bride was given away by the American Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson. Dr. C.T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, acted as best man, while Dr. Yi-fang Wu, president of Ginling College was bridesmaid. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Fitch of Shanghai. Other persons of note who attended were Dr. David Z.T. Yui, Mme. C.T. Wang, Col. Thomas S. Lea and Theodore Tu.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy are at home at 212 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Mei Lan-fang Receives Degree from Pomona College

Pomona College, Califorina, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Mei Lan-fang, foremost Chinese actor, just before he left the United States on his return to China a little over a month ago. Mr. Mei accepted the honor in a speech that has been declared a "model of public utterance." In the course of his remarks, Mr. Mei said: "The people of my country in common with that of yours, desire peace among nations based on mutual faith and good-will. This may be partly accomplished through positive efforts designed to facilitate the study of the arts and sciences, the customs and traditions, the problems and difficulties of all nations. We came to study the dramatic branch of your arts. We have been rewarded by the generosity and the courtesy your people have shown us. You condescended to view our imperfect portrayals of China's ancient drama. And in recognition of the gesture implied, rather than the art exhibited, you have chosen me for this distinction—which is intended as an expression of your friendship for my people."

E. K. Moy interpreted Mr. Mei's speech from Chinese into English.

Foreign Newspaper Correspondents on Trip to Honan Front

A party of foreign newspaper correspondents from Shanghai and Nanking departed on Tuesday evening, July 1 for Hsuchowfu and other points on the Lung-Hai railway for the purpose of a personal inspection of conditions along the front lines. The party consisted of of Victor Keene, New York *Herald-Tribune;* S. S. Moosa, *Reuters Service;* Edgar Snow, *Consolidated Press;* Randall Gould, *United Press;* J. B. Powell, *Chicago Tribune;* Mr. Kobayashi, *Nippon Dempo;* Mr. Sasaki, *Rengo Shimbun;* Mr. Tsuji, *Osaka Mainichi;* Mr. Kuroda, *Jiji Shimbun.* In addition to the newspaper correspondents, there also were included in the party, Lieut: Wm. Scheyer, U. S. Marine Intelligence Officer; Col. J. L. Huang, Generalissimo's Headquarters; Capt. Y. L. Hsu, General Staff; P. C. Hsueh, Ministry of Railways; F. K. Wang and C. A. Pao of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. According to the arrangements the party was scheduled to arrive at Hsuchowfu at the junction of the Lung-Hai and Tientsin-Pukow railways on Thursday morning and from that point were to proceed to Kweiteh or Leiho for an interview with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. A member of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's staff had been detailed to take the party by automobile to the fighting zone in the vicinity of Kaifeng.

Other correspondents now in Shanghai who were unable to accompany the party included, J. Fontenoy, *Havas Service;* J. Plaut, *Trans-Oceanic;* Reginald Sweetland, *Chicago Daily News;* Hallett Abend, *New York Times;* Morris Harris, *Associated Press;* Percival Finch, *London Daily Mail;* David Fraser, *London Times* and Don King, *International Service.*

In the Field of National Reconstruction

Chekiang's Mineral Wealth

Chekiang province has an undeveloped mineral wealth, which, if developed would yield an annual mining tax of $53,000,000 according to a recent report of a commission of mining experts employed by the provincial government. The area containing minerals is estimated at 3,000,000 mow of land (one mow equals one sixth of an acre). The undeveloped minerals consist of iron, coal, copper, antimony, manganese and lead.

South Manchuria Railway Plans Huge Exposition

The South Manchuria Railway Company is planning to hold a Manchurian and Mongolian Exposition at an estimated cost of Yen 5,000,000, and investigations are now being made for the purpose. The plan of the exposition is on a big scale and it is reported that buildings will be erected at four places, namely Dairen, Mukden, Changchun, and Antung, in order to display the products of Manchuria and Mongolia. The authorities of the company believe that the exposition will be opened in 1932 at the atest.

National Railway Association Meets at Nanking

A large gathering of nearly 700 persons, consisting of the members, ranking officials of the Ministry of Railways, guests and representatives from various organizations, attended the opening of the 19th annual meeting of the National Railway Association of China at Nanking June 28. Minister Sun Fo presided. He stressed the importance of railway construction in China as one of the most effective means to better the economic condition of the people and expressed the hope that the Association will make a serious study of railway problems and shoulder the heavy responsibility of promoting railway construction in this country.

Privately-Owned Temples Not to be Confiscated

The Executive Yuan on June 24 issued an additional order pertaining to the plans for the conversion of "idolatrous" temples into schools and orphanages, exempting privately-owned temples from the operation of the governmental order. The new circular order stated that only temples which had been constructed by public funds should be confiscated for educational purposes and that there was to be no interference with privately-built temples. It was stated that the new order was issued in order to emphasize the government's policy of protecting private property. In accordance with this policy the Executive Yuan rejected a recommendation of the Shanghai District Kuomintang suggesting the conversion of the temples dedicated to the memory of the late Tseng Kuo-fan, Tso Chung-tang and Li Hung-chang, officials of the Manchu Empire.

Chekiang Plans to Complete Three Highways In 1930

Construction of three new highways to be completed within the present 19th year of the Chinese Republic (1930) has been approved by the Chekiang Provincial Highways Bureau. The new roads are:

1. Ningpo Coastal Highway: Starting from Ningpo passing through Fenghua, Ninghai, Linhai, Haimen, Wangyen, Loching, Yungchia, Juian and Pingyang and terminating at the Chekiang-Fukien border. The length of this road will be 300 miles (900 li).

2. Hangchow-Chingning Highway: Starting from the bank of the Tsien Tang River opposite Hangchow, passing through Shiashan, Chu-chi, Tungyang, Yunkang, Chinyun Lisui, Chingning and terminating at Shouning in Fukien province. The length of this highway will be 300 miles (900 li).

3. Changshan-Yunchia Highway: Starting from Changshan, passing through Chuchanghsien, Suichang, Sungyang, Chingtien and terminating at Yunchia. The leugth of this highway will be 100 miles (300li).

New Railway to Connect Shenyang and Liaoning

The Northeastern Political Affairs Committee has approved the construction of a 40-mile railway connecting Shenyang (Mukden) and Liaoning, located south of the provincial capital. The road will be single-track construction and will cost about $1,500,000, which will be borne by the Liaoning (Fengtien) provincial government. Construction work will be started this month.

Reconstruction Commission Considering Power Development

The National Reconstruction Commission, according to a report from Nanking on June 27, is making an investigation of hydro-electrical development projects in various parts of the country, particularly two important projects on the Yangtsze and Yellow rivers. Records are being collected regarding the rise and fall of various large rivers in order to determine the possibilties for hydro-electrical power. Two or three small hydro-plants recently have been developed in Szechuen province which have become profitable enterprises.

Taxation Exemption for Private Electrical Plants

The National Reconstruction Commission, on June 25, issued a circular order to provincial and municipal governments throughout the country, instructing them to exempt from taxation certain classes of privately-owned electrical enterprises, the purpose being to encourage the development of such enterprises. The Executive Yuan approved of the proposal. In recent years certain privately owned electrical plants in various parts of the country have had difficulties in operating at a profit due to exorbitant taxation and special levies by local officials. The result has been to discourage the development of such enterprises.

China Cooperating With League Organization

Col. Thomas Tchou, Chinese delegate to the 14th International Labor Conference at Geneva, on June 20 delivered an address dealing with China's cooperation with the International Labor Office of the League. He stated that China had sent full delegations to three successive conferences; that China had ratified the minimum wage convention and had approved the establishment of a Labor Correspondent's office in China for the purpose of maintaining contact with Geneva. He also outlined progress made in the enactment of labor laws, protection of women and children and general improvement of working conditions. Col. Tchou was invited to preside at the Conference when the Director's report was discussed.

New Shanghai Construction Continues Despite Disturbed Politics

The "Trade and Building" supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* on Saturday, June 28 recorded further new construction in Shanghai, the most important being the proposed new American Government building on the Whangpoo river, which will cost about G.$1,200,000. A dispatch from Washington last week stated that the final plans had been completed and that specifications shortly would be sent to Shanghai in order that bids might be called for about September 1.

Other Shanghai construction recently announced, included two blocks of apartment houses on Avenue Joffre, near Route Mayen, in the French Concession. The project will be known as the Columbian Apartments, will be of reinforced concrete with stucco finish, and will cost Tls. 180,000.

The "Great China University," of Shanghai, announced on June 21 that plans had been completed for removal to the new campus on Chung San Road, near Zau Ka Tu, for the coming autumn session. Construction work on four new buildings on the new campus are now being rushed to completion before September, the cost of the buildings

being approximately $500.000. The head of the institution is Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications.

Announcement also was made of the completion by December 1 next of the Pearce Apartments located at the corner of Boone and Chapoo roads. The building will be 7-stories high and of reinforced concrete construction. The top floor will be occupied by the Club Lusitano, while the remainder of the building will be occupied by modern apartments with the ground floor given over to shops.

Shanghai Jewish organizations on June 21 announced that construction plans will start shortly on a new Jewish School to be located at the corner of Sinza and Seymour roads. The building will be 6-stories in height, of reinforced concrete with facing of imitation stone and brick. It will contain an auditorium for seating 350 pupils and will follow the latest ideas in school building construction. The cost will be Tls. 210,000.

Additional residential apartments to be located on Avenue Joffre, near Route Magny, to cost Tls. 200,000 also were announced during the week, They are being built by the French Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient.

Would Train Veterinary Surgeons

The Ministry of Education has instructed the National Central University at Nanking as well as other government schools to start courses in veterinary surgery, as a means of developing the lifestock industry in the country. The order resulted from a recommendation of the Shanghai Testing Bureau for Commercial Commodities which called attention to the great need existing for veterinary experts to examine animal products for exportation abroad.

Tax Exemption for Hand-Woven Cloth

According to a report by the *Kuo Min* news agency on June 28, application has been made for exemption from export duty on Chinese native-hand-woven cloth. The application was made to the Tariff Commission of the Ministry of Finance and according to the report statistics are being collected from varions commercial and industrial organizations in different parts of the country in order to determine costs of production so as to provide a basis for reduction or entire elimination of export duty, Considerable quantities of Chinese hand-woven cotton goods are exported to Japan, Korea and the South Seas.

National Civil Affairs Conference

The Ministry of the Interior has announced a Second National Civil Affairs Conference to be held in Nanking next fall. According to regulations approved by the Executive Yuan, the conference will be attended by delegates from the provincial and municipal governments, experts specially appointed by the Ministry, and representatives of the various governmental ministries. The purpose of the conference will be to make plans for the improvement of civil administration and the early inauguration of district autonomy. A committee has been appointed to prepare the agenda and proposals for the meeting.

New 75-Mile Branch Line for Shanghai-Nanking R.R.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration on Saturday, June 28 announced the immediate construction of a 75-mile branch line running from the main station at Chinkiang, near Nanking, to the Kan Loo river. The construction of the new line is for the purpose of tapping a rich agricultural district in the territory surrounding Chinkiang. It is also expected to result in renewed commercial prosperity for Chinkiang. The cost of the extension, $500,000, will be raised by the Chinkiang Chamber of Commerce, and will be returned to the Chamber in installments by the railway administration.

Nanking-Berlin Tele-Photo Service Installed

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, announced on June 28 the successful completion of tests in the transmission of photographs by radio from Berlin to Nanking. The first test was made by sending a reproduction of a message written in the Chinese language by Chiang Tso-ling, Chinese Minister, which was received successfully, every Chinese character being distinct. It was stated that after several further tests, the new telephoto radio service will be put into general operation. The Government is also planning the installation of transmitting equipment to enable the sending of photographic reproductions to Berlin.

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Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, Peiping and Chengtu by Airplane

A report appearing in the *Shanghai Evening Post* on June 28 stated that the revised agreement between the Ministry of Communications and the American Curtiss-Robertson airplane interests, which is to be signed shortly, provides for the early development of air-mail and passenger transportation linking up Shanghai, Nanking, Canton, Peiping and Chengtu, the last named city being the capital of Szechuen province. Under the previous agreement between the National Government and the Curtiss-Robertson interests, an air-mail and passenger service has been maintained between Shanghai and Nanking and Hankow. According to C. Nyih, who is director of the Shanghai-Chengtu Airways Administration, the affairs of his concern will shortly be wound up and merged in a new corporation capitalized at $30,000,000, fifty-five percent of which will be controlled by the Government and forty-five percent by the Curtiss interests. Under the new corporation there will be a board of directors composed of three Chinese and two Americans. The affairs will be divided into three departments, business, aviation and purchasing. The aviation department will be headed by an American with a Chinese assistant while the other two departments will have Chinese heads and American assistants. The three new lines to be opened shortly include, Shanghai to Chengtu via Nanking and Hankow; Hankow to Canton; Nanking to Peiping, via Tsinan and Tientsin. The planes now being used by the Shanghai-Chengtu line will be used for the Nanking-Peiping flights while a number of new planes will be purchased for the other routes.

Inauguration of China Institute of Scientific Management

The China Institute of Scientific Management, which has for its aim the rationalization of China's commerce and industries so as to increase the country's productivity, was formally inaugurated at the Shanghai Bankers' Club, June 29. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, presided.

After the formal ceremonies, Minister Kung delivered the opening address. This was followed by a discussion and adoption of the regulations governing the organization and functions of the Institute. A Board of Directors composed of 15 members was then elected, with the following on the Board:—H. H. Kung, Mu Ou-tso, Liu Hsiung-seng, Shao Ai-cheng, Pan Tsu-lun, Yang Heng-fu, Hu Shu-hua, Lu Peh-hung, Li Chuan-shih, Yung Chung-ching, Wang Yun-wu, Pan Kung-chien, Chao Chun-ching (Samuel Zau), Hsu Chi-ching, and Chien Chen-tsu.

Deploring the general deterioration of the country's commerce and industry and pointing out the need for adopting immediate remedies, Minister Kung declared that the fundamental means of restoring China's trade is through the application of scientific methods. In the determination of a policy for future action by the Institute, he urged that the following three points should always be borne in mind: (1). Administrative reforms and the fostering of a spirit of morality, loyal service and cooperation between the management and the workers; (2). The employment of more skilled labor to increase productivity and the curtailment of unnecessary expenses. (3). Development of the national industries and enhancement of the welfare of the people.

Handing Over Quarantine to Ministry of Health Postponed

The date of the formal ceremony of handing over matters relating to the control of epidemic diseases and quarantine service in the harbor of Shanghai by the Maritime Customs to the Ministry of Health, which was announced for July 1, has been postponed for several weeks. Unofficially, however, the Ministry of Health will take over the work on the date set, according to Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who is in charge.

Dr. Wu, who is a famous plague expert and who is at present directing an anti-cholera campaign in Shanghai, will have control of the work under the direct supervision of Dr. C. H, Liu, Minister of Health. He will be assisted by Dr. Stanley Aylward, formerly in charge of this work for the Customs, Dr. E. B. Young, Dr. S. E. Pei, Dr. Chuen-lo Hu and Dr. Siou-hock Loh. Three big changes are contemplated: the placing of the Shanghai Disinfecting Company under the control of the Ministry of Health; the inauguration of a new quarantine code, just completed by Dr. Wu with the help of Dr. C. L. Park, League of Nations expert; and the erection of plants at Amoy and Swatow where immigrants are to be examined, housed, treated and taught hygienic principles.

Annamite Revolutionaries Are Guillotined

"The Hour of Chastisement: 13 Heads Fall This Morning at Yen Bay at Break of Day." Such was the heading that *L'Avenir de Tonkin*, a journal devoted to French commercial interests in Indo-China, used in reporting the guillotining middle of last month of the second batch of convicted Annamite revolutionaries who were condemned for their participation in the recent rebellion. One of the men who was guillotined was Nguyen Thai Hoc, the organizer of the Annam Quocdiandang, or National Republican Party, who headed the recent revolt against French rule. With him perished the same day his chief aids and other party leaders.

The death sentence on the thirteen men was passed by the extraordinary Criminal Commission, or Political Tribunal, at Yen-Bay, the chief centre of the recent outbreaks, on March 28. The appeal for mercy made on their behalf was rejected by a Government decree of June 10, and the sentence was duly carried out.

A special train in the dead of night took the condemned men from Hanoi to the scene of the execution at Yen-Bay, and in the morning, at the break of day, they were decapitated by the executioner's machine, one after the other. A fraction over two minutes was all that was necessary for each man, commencing promptly at 5 a.m.; the grim work was over by 5.30.

Every precaution had been taken to guard against interruption, the arena being surrounded by a detachment of the Foreign Legion, several companies of tirailleur (on whom the spectacle is calculated to have a disciplinary effect), and detachments of the Native Guard.

"All accepted their fate with courage," says the *Avenir*. Coffins had been previously brought alongside by the Native Guard, into which the bodies were moved as soon as they fell.

France to Apply "Principles of Justice" in Dealing with Natives

A *Reuter* telegram of June 27 from Paris stated that at the end of a debate upon the situation in Indo-China the Chamber of Deputies rejected by 325 votes to 260 a Radical motion asking for the creation of a Committee of Control and voted in favor of a motion expressing confidence in the Government in its ability to fight communism in Indo-China and to apply the traditional French principles of generosity and justice in dealing with the native population.

Centre of Indo-China Revolt Is in Paris

Ralph Heinzen, *United Press* correspondent in Paris wrote recently that the center of Indo-China revolt, curiously enough, is in Paris. France brought several hundreds Annamites to Paris to study in the Universities, planning to use them eventually in colonial government. These youths are particularly studious, but have never been assimilated to Paris and spend all their spare time plotting. They make up in courage what they lack in size. In one hour recently, they devised and carried out a scheme to storm the Elysee, the palace of the French President. They print a revolutionary newspaper clandestinely in Paris, and for two years the police have searched without success to find the printshop. The chief of the communist students is Nuymen San Tuo, 22 years old. He and his fellows hobnob with French communists and take part in every "Red" demonstration, generally carrying the red flag. The French Government is troubled with the problem of what to do with these youths. If they are allowed to go back to Indo-China, it is feared they will foment more trouble. If they are kept in France, they must be cared for, and their university careers cannot last forever. If they are given government posts anywhere outside of Indo-China there is always the danger they will continue their communistic propaganda. The problem is one of the most ticklish that is facing the Tardieu government today.

C. H. French Succeeds F. J. Raven as American Chamber President

C. H. French, vice president and general manager of Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., has been elected president of the American Chamber of Commerce to fill the unexpired term of Frank J. Raven, head of the Chamber, who is absent in the United States. Paul S. Hopkins, president of the Shanghai Power Company, was appointed president of the Chamber. C. V. Starr of the Asia Life Insurance Company, and T. C. Britton, of the Asia Realty Company, have been appointed to fill vacancies on the committee.

Sino-Soviet Negotiations Drag Along Slowly

Although not much news is coming through from Russia as to the progress of the negotiations regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, a *Kuo Wen* message states that Mo Teh-hui, head of the Chinese delegation to the Sino-Soviet Conference, and M. Karahan, Soviet representative, continue to meet with a view to arranging for the opening of the conference. Mr. Mo in the meantime has paid several visits to Soviet cotton mills and musuems and he reports that he is being cordially entertained by representatives of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. On June 14 also Mr. Mo in his special train entertained Mr. Tanaka, the Japanese Ambassador to the U. S. S. R. and they had their photos taken together.

Russo-Japanese Fishing Dispute off Kamchatka

Disputes between Japanese fishermen and the Russian authorities over fishing rights in Kamchatka reached a critical stage recently when a Russian patrol boat fired on a Japanese crab canning boat off the west coast of Kamchatka on June 24, as a consequence of which one member of the crew was killed.

A *Rengo* dispatch July 1 stated the fishing dispute between Japan and Soviet Russia which culminated in the firing on Japanese fishing boats by the Soviet coast guard vessel off the coast of the Maritime Province was due to the failure of the Soviet authorities to notify Japan of the new set of regulations limiting the drag-net fishing within 1,000 metres from the shores of Russian territory.

Old Established British Firm to Liquidate

Announcement was made during the week that one of the oldest British trading firms in China, Probst, Hanbury and Co., Ltd., is to liquidate. The local branch of the Company will continue business during the liquidation. Although a scheme of reorganization has been planned, nothing definite regarding this has yet been announced from London. Despite the extremely adverse trading conditions experienced last year, the Shanghai branch made a small profit. It is stated that one of the reasons for the firm deciding upon a course of voluntary liquidation was that two of the biggest shareholders favored withdrawal from the China trade. Luke A. Chill, one of the directors of the Company in London and a former resident of Shanghai, has been appointed liquidator.

Statistics of Exports from the Whole of China to the U. S. A.

The following is a summary of statistics compiled at the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the American Consular offices in China, including Hongkong. It shows the declared exports from the whole of China to the United States for the month May, 1930, and the fractional year ending May 31, 1930. Values are in United States currency.

Group 01—Animals and Animal Products, Edible	533,014	3,106,830
Group 02—Animals and Animal Products, Inedible (Except wool and Hair)	3,309,697	13,569,493
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products and Beverages	331,339	3,047,229
Group 2—Vegetable Products, Inedible, Except Fibres and Wood	1,976,446	9,525,690
Group 3—Textiles	3,747,299	22,163,537
Group 4—Wood and Paper	56,736	268,852
Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals	73,848	264,464
Group 6—Metals and Manufactures, except Machinery and Vehicles	264,528	3,031,514
Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles	Nil	Nil
Group 8—Chemicals and Related Products	40,726	769,227
Group 9—Miscellaneous	116,142	288,510
Grand Total	10,469,775	56,035,046

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Men and Events

Joseph Valentine, at present with the U. S. State Department, has been appointed Consul-General at Canton.

J. J. Conway, manager of the Singapore office of the American Express Co., was killed in a motor car accident June 17.

E. Barnett of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. has returned to Shanghai from an extended visit in the United States.

The Sunday morning sermon at the Community Church on July 6 will be "The Etiquette of Christian Training." The Rev. Luccock will speak.

Thus Charles James Fox, editor of the *North China Star*:—Nanking seems determined to put the "Be" in Bell and the "Simp" in Simpson.

Eugene Chen, foreign-born Chinese politician, is to wed Miss Chang Ching-kiang in Paris this month, according to reports received here during the week.

J. Plaut, special correspondent in the Far East for the German *Transocean News Service* has returned to Shanghai from a trip of several months to Germany.

Wang Rui-mei, a clerk employed in the Peiping post office, disappeared mysteriously June 29, taking $1,800 with him. Wang had worked in the post office for several years.

Mrs. Hilscher, American magazine writer, representing the *World's Work*, one of the leading American magazines, spent a few days in Shanghai during the week.

The Pan-Pacific Association will give a reception to the 25 or 30 educationalists who are arriving by the *Taiyo Maru*, at Yih's Gardens at Kiangwan, Saturday, July 5, at 4. 30 p.m.

Another seizure of drugs was made by Customs officials at Marseilles June 29, when 200 kilos of heroin were taken from the Italian steamer *Societa* on her arrival from Constantinople.

A jubilee banquet was given B. V. Souvorin, editor of the Shanghai *Vremia*, at the Russian Ex-Officers' Club in Shanghai, June 29, on the occasion of his completing 35 years as a newspaper man.

Since July 1, motor car licenses in Shanghai are payable half-yearly instead of quarterly as formerly. A revised scale of licenses has been compiled, as a result of which many cars are paying reduced fees.

J. K. Davis, former Chinese secretary of the Legation in Peiping, has been named Consul-General in Seoul, Korea, and is to proceed immediately to his new post. Mr. Davis went to the Embassy in London from Peiping.

Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to China, entered the Country Hospital to undergo an operation for hernia at the beginning of the week. It is expected that he will be able to leave the hospital during the early part of next week.

Chiao-Tung University (Nanyang College) held its thirtieth annual commencement, Thusday, July 1. when a special ceremony was also held to mark the completion of the new engineering shops and radio station at 1954 Avenue Haig, Shanghai.

Cornelius Engert, who has been on the staff of the American Legation in Venezuela, has been transferred to the Legation in Peiping with the rank of first secretary. Mr. Engert succeeds Clarence Hewes in Peiping, the latter having been transferred to Berlin.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Burnell-Nugent, who has been in command of the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade (British) since 1927, has been selected to command the Tientsin Area, with the rank of Brigadier, in succession to Brigadier R. M. Heath.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Nanking has received a telegram from Dr. C. C. Wu, Chinese Minister in Washington, reporting that the Sino-American Arbitration Treaty was signed by Mr. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, and himself on June 27.

When the Japanese steamer *Aso Maru* arrived in Shanghai June 29 it had on board more than 20 unemployed Chinese laborers. The laborers will be fed during their stay in Shanghai by the Bureau of Social Affairs which will later send them to their native homes.

Capt. Kingsford-Smith, the Australian airman who flew the Atlantic Ocean on June 26, declared on arrival in New York that he was "frightfully hard up" and as he needs money to get married would auction his plane, the Southern Cross, at the airdrome in Oakland, California shortly.

The Thibet Road Hospital for Summer Diseases at 545 Thibet road, Shanghai, was opened during the week. The hospital is under the direction of the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital and does an important work every summer for the treatment of such diseases as cholera and dysentery.

Despite the Civil war, the National Government continues to meet all indemnity obligations guaranteed on the revenue of the Chinese Maritime Customs. The current monthly installment requiring an outlay of Tls. 3,951,-704.98, was paid into the requisite banks at the be ginning of the month.

A recent statement issued by the American Consulate-General at Shanghai shows that during the month of May, China, including Hongkong, exported to the United States gold bars and other articles of gold to a value of G. $434,351. From January 1 to the end of May the figure is G. $9,833,105.

Six Japanese were dismissed and five given sentences ranging from three to six months imprisonment with hard labor and fines of yen 50 at the Japanese Consular Court on June 26 on charges of gambling. They were arrested during a raid by the Municipal police on a roulette wheel on June 21.

A *United Press* message from Washington states that officials of the Bureau of Immigration investigating the case of Chang Yan-chan, the Chinese Consul at Los Angeles, have announced that he was born in Hawaii and is thus an American citizen. The Bureau accordingly authorized his admission to the territorial United States.

The Founders' Medal of the Royal Geographical Society has been awarded to Kingdon Ward for explorations in southwest China and southeast Tibet; the Murchison Grant has been awarded to Colonel H. Ward for surveys in Central Asia; and the Cuthbert Peek Grant has been awarded to Owen Lattimore for travels in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

The China branch of the International Labor Office was formally inaugurated July 2 at Nanking with a reception given at the International Club by the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Dr. H. H. Kung. Chan Chung-sing, director of the China branch assigned by the Geneva Office, was introduced to the assembled guests and labor leaders by Dr. Kung.

The new Yangtze river steamer, the *Han Ping*, which has been built for the Ningpo Shaoshing S. N. Co., was launched Sunday, June 29. Construction work on the *Han Ping* was started in October of last year by the Great China Dock, Shanghai. The vessel is 220 feet long, 44 feet wide and has a draft of eight feet. It will carry 1,000 gross tons. The total cost of construction was Tls. 81,300.

The Peiping *Leader* of June 22 reports that two valuable snuff-boxes are missing from a glass case in Exhibition Room No. 7 of the Palace Museum. This is the second inistance of curios vanishing from the museum, the first time being last winter, when a jade "Yu Yi" was stolen. The museum authorities reported the matter to the police but the treasure has not been recovered, although more than five months have passed.

A recent *United Press* dispatch from Washington states that Representative Robert G. Houston of Delaware has announced that he has drafted a resolution, for consideration by the "short session" of Congress convening next December, providing for admission of Japanese and Polynesian wives of American citizens married before enactment of the 1924 immigration law. This measure would be similar in nature to the recent bill for admitting Chinese wives of American citizens.

The Hongkong police June 26 proscribed the Chinese journal known as *Suiyatpo*, an anti-Nanking organ organized by Kuomintang extremists. It is believed the Hongkong Government proscribed the *Suiyatpo* following the Canton Government's request. Police officers with Superintendent L. H. V. Booth raided the journal's office in Wyndham street and arrested the editorial staff. Subsequently they raided Messrs. Wilson's printing office which had been printing the *Suiyatpo*.

George Ryan and John Ryan, stock experts of the Electric Bond and Share Company, who came to Shanghai to organize the issue of stock of the Shanghai Power Company, departed from Shanghai end of last week by tho *Empress of Asia* for the United States. The Electric Bond and Share Company holds a supervisory interest in the Power Company, as it does in other similar concerns all over the world, and the Messrs. Ryan, who were in Shanghai about a month, created on organization for the handling of the Power Company's stocks.

Three New Air Lines Will Link Major Cities of China Proper

The establishment of three airmail and passenger lines covering the greater part of China Proper and linking its most important cities, including Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton and Chengtu is provided in the new contract between the China National Aviation Corporation of the National Government and the Curtiss (American) aviation interests, according to the Shanghai *Evening Post* of June 28. The contract, according to the *Kuo Min* (official Chinese news agency), was concluded on June 29 at Nanking between representatives of the Government and the Curtiss interests, following negotiations which have been under way for several months. The contract now has only to be submitted to the State Council for approval before going into effect.

In view of the fact that the Shanghai-Hankow-Chengtu Aviation Bureau is to be incorporated into the new corporation, says *Kuo Min*, the Ministry of Communications has given instructions that preparations are to be made for the immediate winding up of the affairs of the Bureau and deputies are being sent to landing stations in Nanking, Shanghai, Kiukiang and Hankow to take over the property belonging to the Bureau.

The *Evening Post* gives as its authority C. Nyih, director of the Shanghai-Chengtu Airways Administration, which will be absorbed by the new concern. The Shanghai-Nanking service, operated by the same administration will also cease to function, it is stated, but the line operated by the China Airways will continue its schedule without interruption.

As stated in last week's issue of the *Review*, the new company will be capitalized for $30,000,000, 55 percent of which will be held by the Chinese, and the rest by the Curtiss company. There will be a board of directors consisting of three Chinese and two Americans. The affairs of the concernwill be divided into three departments, business, aviation and purchasing. An American will head the aviation department and will have a Chinese assistant, while the other departments will have Chinese heads and American assistants. The chairman of the board will be a Chinese.

The three lines opened will be: Shanghai to Chengtu via Nanking and Hankow; Hankow to Canton; Nanking to Peiping, via Tientsin and other cities. The planes now being used by the Shanghai-Chengtu lines will be used for the Nanking and Peiping flights while a large fleet of new planes will be purchased for the other routes.

Last week the China Airways announced that what was thought to be a world's record had been set up by their machines on the Shanghai-Nanking-Hankow line. During the past eight months they have been in operation the machines have flown more than 200,000 miles without mishap and without a forced landing because of mechanical trouble.

Complete Collapse of Kwangsi Rebels and Ironsides Reported

The complete collapse of the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels in Hunan was announced by the Nanking Military Headquartars, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch on July 2, thus bringing to a virtual close the campaign which has been raging in those districts for several months. An urgent telegram from the Hunan front reported that, followin a three-day battle at Hengchow, Southern Hunan, theKwangtung armies had gained a decisive victory, Both sides are reported to have suffered severely, the Government casualties being placed at 5,000 and the rebels at 15,000.

After being foiled in their recent attack on Hengchow the combined rebel force suddenly turned and attacked the Cantonese forces, their object being to break through the Kwangtung lines and march into Kwangtung province before the loyal Hupeh troops could strike at their rear. The Government forces, consisting of three veteran divisions under Generals Chiang Kwang-ting, Tsai Ting-kai and Li Yang-ching hastily formed a battle line north of Hengchow.

The rebels, numbering five divisions composed of the Ironsides under Chang Fa-kwei, three Kwangsi divisions and a Hunanese division, are reported to have attacked the entrenchments of the Cantonese forces repeatedly on June 29 and 30, but were driven back with terrible slaughter. On the morning of July 1 the Cantonese made a counter attack and the rebel line completely collapsed. Remnants of the defeated rebels escaped toward Kwangsi and were pursued.

The victory is considered of utmost importance by the Nanking Government as it will release seven veteran Government divisions for service in Honan and Shantung.

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CHINESE ECONOMIC JOURNAL

July 1930

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By Tsao Lien-en

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Who's Who in China

Ting Kwei-tang
丁貴堂

Ting Kwei-tang, Customs official; born at Haichenghsien, Mukden December 19, 1891; was graduated from the Peking Customs College in 1916; assistant in the Antung Customs, 1916-19; assistant in the Chinese secretariat, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 1916-19; Chinese secretary to the Commissioner of Customs, Shanghai, 1927-28; acting Chinese secretary (acting Commissioner) to the Inspector General of Customs, 1929-30; at present he is Chinese secretary (Commissioner) to the Inspectorate General; honorary director of the Peking Y. M. C. A., 1924-26; at present honorary director of the Shanghai Chinese Y. M. C. A.; address: Inspectorate General of Customs, Shanghai.

Gen. Ho Chen-chun, Army officer; born at Suichow, Hupeh in 1882; was graduated from the Japanese Military Officer's Academy, Japan; joined Tungminghui in Japan, 1910; Lieut-Gen. and chief of General Affairs of Ministry of Army of Nanking Provinsional Government, 1912; Commander of Frontier Army of the Eastern Route Bandits Expeditional Army, Fukien Province, 1922; Commander-in-Chief of Fukien Army in 1924 and later appointed Commander-in-Chief of Hupeh Army of Chien Kuo Army in Kwangtung Province; Commander-in-Chief of Left Wing of the Northern Expeditional Army, 1924; Dirrecto of Peace Maintenance Bureau of Northern Hupeh and member of Hupeh Political Council, 1926; appointed High Adviser of National Revolutionary Army Headquarters in Nanking and member of Military Council, 1927; Chairman of National Military Advisory Council of National Government, 1928; concurrently director of Temporary Headquarters of Peiping; Commander of 9th Bandits Expeditionary Army, 1929; Commander-in-Chief of 5th Route of Bandits Expeditionary Army, winter 1929; chairman of Hupeh Provincial Government and concurrently Commander of 3rd Unit of Bandits Expeditonary Army, 1930; member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang Headquarters; address: Hupeh Provincial Government, Hankow.

Gen. Ho Chen-chun
何成濬字雪竹

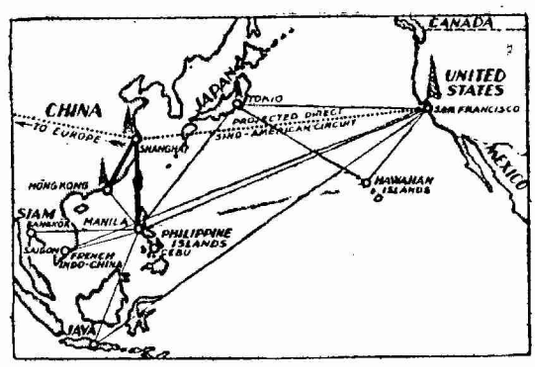
Leepin San Yen, university professor; born at Tazan, Shanghai November 16, 1904; was graduated from Nanyang University in 1925; student engineer, Tongshan works, Peking - Mukden Railway, 1925-26; went to America in 1926 and was testing engineer, Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. and attended the graduate school of Cornell University where he received his M.E. and M. M. E. degrees; returned to China in 1929 and was appointed associate professor of mechanical engineering at Nanyang University, which position he still holds; address: Nanyang University, Shanghai.

Leepin San Yen
嚴礪平

Dr. C. S. Chan, social worker; born at Canton, Kwangtung in 1900; was graduated from the Canton Law School in 1919; went to France and studied at Paris University from 1920-25 receiving the degree of docteur en droit; his thesis was on "Concessions en Chine;" served as secretary in Asiatic Inquiry department of the International Labor Office at Geneva, 1925-28; came to China in 1928 with the labor mission headed by Albert Thomas, director of the International Labor Office; in charge of the Chinese department of the Asiatic Inquiry office of the International Labor Office, 1929-30; contributed articles to numerous European periodicals; in 1930 he was appointed director of the Chine branch of the International Labor Office and opened temporary offices in Shanghai pending the opening of permanent headquarters both in Shanghai and Nanking, these offices being at 192 Yu Yuen Road (house No. 22); address: China Branch, International Labor Office, Shanghai or Nanking.

Dr. C. S. Chan (Chen Chung-cheng)
陳宗城

RADIO WAITS TO SERVE CHINA



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Miss A. Viola Smith Speaks on Highway Development in West China

An interesting lecture on "Highway Development in West China" was given by Miss A. Viola Smith, American Trade Commissioner, at the Pan-Pacific tiffin held at the Cathay Hotel on June 27. Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, presided. Before introducing Miss Smith, Dr. Wang commented briefly on the birth and growth of the National Roads Association from the time it was a committee of the Pan-Pacific nine years ago. During that time passable roads had grown in mileage from about 2,000 li in the Treaty Port areas to 74,000 li (25,000 miles) at the present.

Miss Smith, who has been collecting material on roads for about two years for the Sixth International Road Congress, which meets in October, has just returned from a trip into Szechuen and Hunan. She estimated that there were now about 1,400 miles of roads radiating from Chengtu. This work was started by Gen. Yang Sen in 1926. Traveling by motor road, ricsha and water she reached Chengtu from Chungking in six days and after studying road conditions there she returned to Hankow and then went into Hunan where there is the only motor freight service in China. This is composed of 30 motor trucks of 2/3 tons each besides passenger busses. From Changsha there was a road to Chengchow on the Kwangtung border, she said, and by crossing a river one could go on to Canton. This meant almost direct road communication between Peiping and Canton.

Miss Smith classified the principal factors which have contributed to actual construction of modern roads under five headings: first, the work of the public works departments of foreign concessions at treaty ports; second, the activities of the American Red Cross in the 1920 famine relief; third, the establishment of the National Good Roads Association; fourth, the work of the provincial military and civil governors; fifth, the enterprise of private bus line interests.

Typhus Found Among Northerners Captured by Nationalists

Fears that the dread typhus, which is approaching an epidemic state in the famine districts of the north and which is reported to be seriously menacing the Kuominchun armies, may break out among the Government forces is expressed in messages received on July 3 from Nanking. The information states that several cases of typhus have been discovered among Kuominchun prisoners captured by Chiang Kai-shek's forces in recent days in the vicinity of Kaifeng.

As a result doctors in the National Army at the front have sent for a large stock of anti-typhus serum from Shanghai, and 100,000 doses were shipped to the front from Nanking on July 2.

Typhus was brought into Harbin last winter by Russian refugees from Siberia and Mongolia and is believed to have spread from there into the armies of Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, possibly through Shensi and Kansu where it broke out among the famine refugees. Chiang Kai-shek is doing everything possible to prevent its spreading among his forces and along the Yangtze Valley.

A dispatch from Peiping dated June 27 and released by the China International Famine Relief Commission states that a telegram from Taiyuanfu, Shansi, the Rev. G. W. Webster of Puchow, Shansi, veteran famine relief worker, has succumbed to typhus, being the fourth in his mission to die of the disease this year. The situation is approaching an epidemic condition in the famine area, the message states.

The epidemic area extends through some fifty counties centering about Tungkwan (Central Shansi). Western Honan, Southern Shansi, Central Shensi and Eastern Kansu are all affected. Missionaries and relief workers in all these districts are menaced. The Shansi Famine Relief Commission has made a request for volunteer nurses and physicians.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

British Army History Tells of Boxer Events

A History of the British Army, by the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. Vol. XIII, with a separate volume of maps. MacMillan and Co., London, 1930. 40/.

Thirty years after the publication of the first volume of this monumental effort, comes the final, recording the activities and development of the British Army from 1852 to 1870. The Hon. Mr. Fortescue has indeed completed a task for which he will be thanked for generations to come not only by British but by other nationals who have interest in military activities. The reviewer has not seen the previous volumes, but if the last is representative of the whole, then the set. as an authoritative military history, can hardly be surpassed,

The casual reader of history will be interested in the chapters on the Crimean War, particularly the appreciative account of the work instigated by Florence Nightingale; as well as in the scoffing heard at the institution of that now most revered Victoria Cross. All campaigns are told day by day,

The resident in China, however, will read every word of the Chapter on the Campaign in China, in 1860, paying careful attention to the map of the operations against the Taku Forts in August of that year. At the end of the march to Peking came the famous burning of the Summer Palace by the British after the place had been plundered by the French soldiers. The gleanings of the British officers were turned over to prize-agents and sold at auction, with the result each soldier received nearly four pounds sterling.

M. V.

A Journey in Morocco

Mogreb-El-Acksa, by R. B. Cunninghame Graham. The Viking Press, New York, 1930. G$ 3.50.

In 1897 Cunninghame Graham endeavored to reach the forbidden city of Tarudant in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco. In 1898 he published an account of his journey. In 1930, this account, being "unique in the literature of travel", was first published in America, by the Viking Press, of New York. The mere fact that this is a Viking Press publication is much in its favor, for the Viking Press is well-known for its discriminating choice in what it publishes, publishing all too few volumes for the book lover.

The reader of today is quite reconciled at the aut thor's failure to reach his objective, the city of Tarudant, for there would have been a larger chance of his not returning to write for us this classic on Morocco.

Cunninghame Graham, after almost fifty years of adventurous living, in Texas, Mexico, South America, in stormy socialistic politics in England, heard of Tarudant, this Tarudant of which no definite account exists by any traveler of repute. Only some hundred and fifty miles from the coast city of Mogador, it was the only remaining Moorish city to which an air of mystery clung because it was untouched by modern civilization. Christians had not penetrated its walls, and few Mohammedans who had consorted with outside peoples had ever seen its supposed communal and wealthy life.

Disguised as a Turkish doctor travelling with his scribe, Lutaif, a Syrian, and a brigandish Moor, the journey begins from Mogador, after a vivid account of the journey down the coast from Gibraltar. Graham soon found he was not enough like a Turk to pass muster, so he then became a Moorish Sherif, dispensing quinine, mercury, bicarbonate of soda and drops for aphthalmic conditions.

The languages abounding in Morocco seem almost as many as the dialects in China. One who has traveled in China much and tried to make himself understood, say, in Shanghai dialect, will rejoice in the Arabic, Turkish, French, German, and attempts at English made by the various persons encountered, in addition to the indigenous languages.

Before us is unrolled a most fascinating commentory on the life of Morocco—of the people met, animals seen, weather, rivers, mountains, towns. Faced with probable danger many times, admirable bluff succeeds, until the party at last came up against the Kaid of Kintafi. The Kaid took them prisoner to his mud castle, and refused to allow them to continuue on toward Tarudant.

After a wait of many days outside the Kaid's castle along with a most fascinating array of other travelers and petitioners, dispensing lavishly of the supply of medicines, they were started back to Mogador.

Cunninghame Graham is a brilliant writer and a keen observer. He gives a most vivid picture of Morocco. Mogreb-El-Acksa (The Far West) is a travel book well worth-while.

M. V.

Aesthetic Judgment

Aesthetic Judgment, by D. W. Prall. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York, 1929. 378 pages, 18 illustrations and index.

Aesthetic experience and judgment, the most elusive and evanescent of cultural contacts, are set forth in this book in a scholarly manner. The person who experiences, the one who uses his judgment, may be alone in his reaction to the stimulus. His own life and mind content change his personal views at all times. Thus aesthetic values are exceedingly difficult to delimit. They approach the shades of thrill and interest as do no other values "Aesthetic experience is an experience of an object as apprehended delightfully, primarily too, as so apprehended directly through the senses. . . .Experience is genuinely and characteristically aesthetic only as it occurs in transactions with external objects of sense or with objects of sensuous imagination held clearly before the mind in intuition; and the beauty attributed to objects in aesthetic judgments, while it is objectively theirs, just as any quality is, is like all other qualities the essence or form attended to by directed feeling, dependent for its nature as well as its manifestation upon human organic activites just as truly as upon the objects to be felt to be beautiful and afterwards recorded as beautiful in aesthetic judgment."

The author deplores the prevalence of men, who in our ordinary affairs of life are quite efficient, but who are "quite content in matters of sounds and colors and shapes, architecture and music and art, not only to fail in the most elementary discrimination, but to reveal their ignorance blatantly and offensively in a thousand ways, in public utterances, and in their sanction of charlatans in the arts and of commonplace stupidity or dullness in almost any strictly aesthetic matter." In his opinion this is "obviously in a modern mind the neglect of one of our richest opportunities for experience itself, in a sense our only opportunity, and hence the neglect of the chief source of all actual knowledge".

Mr. Prall treats of the surfaces and materials of the aesthetic, of expression in the fine arts, of expressiveness in Nature and Symbolism in Art, of criticism, of Art in Life and Artists in Society, finally leading up to his discussion of Aesthetic Judgment and Knowledge in General. In all these approaches he is concerned in finding the real values, not artistic but aesthetic. He considers rhythm, music, poetry, color, spatial composition, architecture (which he calls "the most clearly adult of the arts"), symbolic language and mathematically formulated statements. He evaluates prose fiction as one of the combined arts "with the added complexity that its own peculiar medium, instead of being sensuous or aesthetic, is symbolic and even logical".

The book has been prepared as a college text and for the casual reader will not evoke much more enthusiasm than some of the material of Spengler's great work. The reader of the current romance or "thriller" will not be intrigued by it. And therein lies our problem and our weakness. How can we become more interested in this sort of valuation, and how may we train our depleted capabilities of artistic apprehension? Mr. Prall makes the very excellent suggestion that we should aim to give every one some insight into at least one of the arts in order that his life may be more full of interest and appreciation. "It is only general and widespread education in art itself, including of course a grasp of its primary technique, that is, the elementary principles of composition in sensuous elements of any sort, as well as training in sensuous perception and discrimination, that will furnish an honest and intelligent appreciation of art, or establish the place of aesthetic judgment in knowledge in general.... We have been engaged with theoretical questions, and the purpose of all theory is the intellectual grasp of our world or of some of its aspects, so that we may be more at home in it. Aesthetics is not a rigorously defined field. In one sense it treats of all the world as the world offers a surface to immediate sensuous apprehension, a surface upon which beauty sometimes supervenes. But beauty appears and is actual only as there is some one for it to appear to, since the beauty of objects is not independently constituted,

sensuously and formally expressive surface, but the felt satisfactory quality and point of such a surface. Thus, like all value, aesthetic value occurs as a quality or essence in apprehension, in discriminating perception that deepens into a particular sort of delightful response; and this specific sort of delight, being found only in the apprehension of objects upon which full attention is focussed, so that they are the complete content of consciousness at the time, is imputed to them as their own objective quality, a quality which we found early in our discussion to be as truly objective as any other. .. Thus aesthetic theory is a branch of the general theory of value.... If this is so, aesthetics has a high place in the realm of knowledge in general, since what it treats of is the creation and assessment of value as such, and since value is by definition the character or quality of all that is important to men, whether as artists, or as theorists, or simply as moral beings."

25 March, 1930. G.B.S.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The *Journal* of the Chinese Engineering Society for June is a comprehensive volume of more than 150 pages, describing in the English and Chinese languages, various engineering projects and problems. Among the subjects discussed is the machine tool equipment of the Changsintien locomotive works of the Pei-Han Railway.

Music in Germany is the title of a 42-page brochure published by the Terramare office in Berlin, listing the various festivals, conventions, dances, etc. which will take place in Germany during the year. It also contains excellent illustrations of Germany's principal music centres.

Pacific Affairs (published in Honolulu) in its July issue contains an article by the well-known Chinese writer, M.T.Z. Tyau on "Eighteen Months Past in China." Other articles in the same issue are "Why Explore the Antarctic?", by Griffith Taylor; "The Changing Soviet Drama," by S. Amaglobeli; and "Japan and the Naval Treaty, by Keichi Yamaski.

B. A. T. to Build New Factory at Hongkong

Engineers and architects from Shanghai have proceeded to Hongkong to direct the construction of a new large British-American Tobacco Company factory in that city. The output of the Pootung factory, it is said, has failed to meet the immense demands in cities throughout the country and the establishment of this large plant in the Colony City, which is to serve as a central factory, will enable the company to cope with the demand. It is not anticipated that the higher rates of duty, imposed by the Hongkong Government, will seriously affect the present plans of the B. A. T. It is suggested that the new factory will partly solve the unemployment problem in the Colony.

Brock and Schlee Fly From Florida to California in Record Time

William Brock and Edward F. Schlee made a non-stop flight from Jacksonville, Florida, to San Diego, California, on June 18 in the record time of 13 hours, 55 minutes and 30 seconds.

The same airmen made a record flight from New York to Tokyo across the Atlantic to Europe and through India and Shanghai in 1927. They had intended to cross the Pacific also, but were dissuaded from the attempt after they reached Tokyo. They also passed through Shanghai in a flight from New York in 1928. Mr. Schlee is a millionaire manufacturer of aviation parts, and Mr. Brock is a former air-mail pilot, both hailing from Detroit.

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Through tickets are issued and passengers' baggage registered through between the important stations on the Peiping-Liaoning Railway and the South Manchuria, Chosen (Korean) and Imperial Japanese Government Railways. At Peiping connections can be made with the Peiping-Hankow Railway and with the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, and at Tientsin connections can be made with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, for Tsinanfu, Nanking and Shanghai.

For information as to rates, schedules, accommodations, etc. apply to any Tourist Bureau, or communicate directly with the Traffic Manager

Peiping-Liaoning Railway

Head Office

TIENTSIN

An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

中國民族週刊

The CHINESE NATION

SALE OF THE TELEPHONE CO.
CHINESE OPPOSITION IGNORED
By AMERICUS

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
EDITORIAL

POLITICAL TUTELAGE
IS CHINA READY FOR CONSTITUTIONALISM?
By EDWARD BING-SHUEY LEE

WHEN EXTRATERRITORIALITY IS ABOLISHED
WHAT WILL FOREIGNERS LOSE?
By ALBERT GUPTILL

THE NEW AVIATION CONTRACT

RECONSTRUCTION AND TRADE

FROM DAY TO DAY-----PUBLIC OPINION

JULY 2, 1930 VOL. I. No. 3.

PRICE 20 CENTS a Copy $7.00 a year

1 c Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

53-234

From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Thursday, June 26—First telephoto picture sent between Berlin and China in a trial test received in Nanking and was from Dr. Chiang Tso-ping, Chinese Minister to Germany to Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications.—Posthumous honors paid to Gen. Lu Huan-yen who was recently assassinated at Canton by a bodyguard.—Negotiations for a Sino-Egyptian Treaty of Amity and Commerce concluded at London between Dr. Alfred Sze and the Egyptian Minister to London.

Friday, June 27—Liu Lu-yin charges Japanese news agencies with publishing unfounded reports concerning the political situation.—The State Council issues an order that from July 1 the Special Municipality of Greater Shanghai is to be converted into an ordinary municipality.—Dr. C. T. Wang receives M. Wilden, the new French Minister at his office at 1066 Avenue Joffre.—Sino-American Arbitration Treaty signed in Washington by Secretary of State Stimson and Chinese Minister C. C. Wu.

Saturday, June 28.—The Minister of Communications states that in view of the successful telephoto tests from Berlin to Nanking a regular service will be instituted shortly.—The Central Kuomintang Party Headquarters decides to make special arrangements for Mongolians who wish to become members of the Party.—A Changsha message states that the main force of the "Ironsides" has abandoned Anjen-Chaling area in southeastern Hunan and is making for the Kwangsi-Hunan border.

Sunday, June 29.—New Sino-American aviation contract concluded between the China National Aviation Corporation and the Curtiss Airways Co. (American).—Chekiang Highways Bureau approves the construction of three new highways to be completed within the present year.—Tibetan Affairs Conference arranged at Nanking for July 1 is postponed until September.—Ministry of Interior issues a circular prohibiting girl slavery and the opening of institutes to help poor and destitute girls so as to eradicate the evil.

Monday, June 30.—The Ministry of Education announces that it will shortly launch a nation-wide campaign to promote and spread the national language (Kuo Yu).—Chinese public bodies in Shanghai again protest the sale of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company to the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.—Over 50,000 Government troops concentrated in Southern Shantung on the Tsin-Pu Railway front preparatory to advancing on the Shansi forces in the Tsinan sector.

Tuesday, July 1.—Shanghai Postal Employes' Union abolished at the request of the Ministry of Communications, which points out that the union has repeatedly violated the legal regulations.—A Chinkiang dispatch states that owing to torrential rains a part of the embankment of the Grand Canal at Yangchwang has collapsed.—The Ministry of Interior prepares to open a training institute for men to be schooled in collecting and compiling statistics.

Wednesday, July 2.—The Executive Yuan grants tax exemption on famine relief supplies for a further period of three months.—The Kiangsu Provincial Government recommends the raising of a Reconstruction Loan of $7,000,000.—The second Provincial Educational Conference for Anhwei opens at Anking.—It is announced that an interprovincial Bandit Suppression Conference for Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei will be held in Shanghai on July 5.

Third Anniversary of Establishment of Nanking Government

The third anniversary of the establishment of the National Government at Nanking was observed in Shanghai on July 1 by the Kuomintang and several Chinese public bodies. Shops were decorated with Kuomintang flags and a number of larger business houses closed for the day. A meeting attended by several hundred persons was held in the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang hall. High Kuomintang officials made speeches on the necessity for a unified China and urged loyalty to the Nanking Government.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, June 23.—Nanking Government requests Chang Hsueh-liang to mobilize the northeastern fleet off Taku so as to search steamers about to proceed to Tientsin, but his acquiescence seems doubtful.

Tokyo, June 24.—Several hundred Chinese workers in Japan are thrown out of employment by business depression in Japan and Chinese Legation devises means of relief.

Tsinan, June 25.—Gen Fu Tso-yi, in command of Shansi army, enters Tsinan.

Tsingtao, June 25.—Gen. Han Fu-chu's troops, after evacuating Tsinan, now concentrate at Choutsun.

Nanking, June 26.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returns to Hsuchow from Liuho.

Nanking, June 26.—National Government denies rumors that Gens. Hsu Yuan-chuang, Wang Chin-yui and Hsiu Chih-tze have not been loyal.

Tsinan, June 26.—Shantung Provincial Government, formerly located at Tehchow, decides to remove shortly to Tsinan.—Yellow River bridge, damaged during fighting, is being repaired.

Tsinan, June 28.—Japanese Consul-General assures Japanese residents that there is no danger in view of peaceful transfer of city from Nanking to Shansi authorities.

Peiping, June 28.—Shansi troops capture Feiching.

Nanking, June 29.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek decides to transfer troops along Pei-Han railway to the Lung-Hai Railway front, aiming at the capture of Chihhsien.

Tsingtao, June 30.—Shansi troops make southward advance along Shantung railway line and threaten Weihsien.

Tsinan, July 30.—Gen. Chang Yin-wu of the Northern Coalition arrives at Lankou and orders general offensive in Tientsin-Pukow and Kiaochow-Tsinan railway areas.

Peiping, July 1.—Chao Pei-lien and Chi Kung-chuan of Shansi faction arrive to confer with the party element in the Coalition group.

Tsinan, July 2.—Troops under command of Gens. Chang, Li, Feng and Wang enter Choutsun in order to pursue retiring troops under Gen. Han Fu-chu.

Ministry of Education Bans Bible From Public School Libraries

Bibles, religious magazines and pictures have been banned from public school libraries by the Ministry of Education, according to the Shanghai *Evening Post* of July 2. The ban will take effect immediately it is stated. There will be one exception to the new rule—religious magazines considered of value in the study of ethics. The Ministry points out that the order is not an attack on the Christian religion, but takes in all forms of religion.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1189

The public is hereby notified that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on Weddesday, 9th July, 1930, which has been set aside by the Government as a national holiday.

W. R. Myers
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 30th June, 1930.

BACK ISSUES WANTED

Owing to requests which have been received from subscribers desiring a complete file of The China Weekly Review for binding and filing purposes, The Review will pay 50 cents each (big money) for each of the following issues, Five copies of each of the following numbers are desired.

September	6	and	13,	of	1919	
Decembor	27	1924	Vol.	31	No.	4
February	15	1925	„	31	„	11
June	20	1925	„	33	„	3
September	12	1925	„	34	„	2
September	26	1925	„	34	„	
June	30	1926	„	35	„	8
August	11	1926	„	37	„	10
August	28	1926	„	37	„	11
September	4	1926	„	38	„	1
September	25	1926	„	38	„	4
October	16	1926	„	38	„	7
October	23	1926	„	38	„	8
November	6	1926	„	38	„	10
December	11	1926	„	39	„	2
February	19	1927	„	39	„	12
February	26	1927	„	39	„	13
March	26	1927	„	40	„	4
April	2	1927	„	40	„	5
April	9	1927	„	40	„	6
April	16	1927	„	40	„	7
April	23	1927	„	40	„	8
March	3	1928	„	44	„	1

Mail with statement to

The China Weekly Review

38 Avenue Edward VII

Shanghai

National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

July 3, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	129	——
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	98½	6.11
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 15, 1957	80	8.38
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	105	4.72
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	92	7.43
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	97½	7.75
Cuba Northern Rwy.	5½% June 1, 1942	60	—
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	83	7.42
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	98¼	7.12
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	104	6.18
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	77½	8.15
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	85	7.25
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	92	6.11
Northern Ohio Power & Light, Co.	6½% Jan. 1, 1941	100	6.50
Paris-Lyons-Med. R.R. Co.	6 % Aug. 15, 1958	103¼	5.73
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	72	8.62
Savoy Plaza Corp.	5½% Feb. 1, 1938	89	7.34
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	96¼	6.36
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	50¼	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	103½	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	93 per unit	
Belgian National way. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock	6 % (Amn. Shares)	79¼	7.52
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	21½	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	37	—
General Mills, Inc.	Common Stock	42½	—
General Motor Corp.	Common Stock	39⅜	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	74⅛	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	31¼	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.	Common Stock	52⅛	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	158⅞	—
Pennsylvania - Dixde Cement	$6 Cum. Pfd. Stock	45	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	28	—
State of Minas Geraes Series A	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	77	8.68
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp.	6 % April 1, 1955	89½	6.89
Republic of Chile	6 % July 1, 1963	89	6.84
QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE			
Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	64	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped	5 % 1913-60	59	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913-60	59	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	38	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	50	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway	5 % 1908/38	69½	—
Hukuang Railway	5 % 1911/1951	26	—
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5 % 1908/06	25	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 2nd July, 1930.

The week under review has been shortened by the fact of yesterday and to-day being Bank Holidays. The first sustained rise in exchange rates has been seen this week, and though the cause cannot be traced to any improvement in trade, or the situation that prevails in China, which grows worse, still it is welcome for many reasons.

Silver:—which opened on the 26th at 15 1/8d. for spot and 15 3/8d. for 2 months delivery, closed on Monday, the 30th inst. at 16d. and 15 5/8d. respectively.

India is reported as having bought the small offerings on the market, and speculators have been consistent "bulls."

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on the 26th inst. was 1/5 3/4d. raised next day to 1/5 5/8d. and again on the 28th to 1/5 7/8d. on the 30th inst. became 1/6 1/4d. A strong speculative selling wave has been in evidence since the opening, and but little merchant business has taken place.

On the 26th inst. the market opened at 1/5 11/16d. and G. $ 35 13/16 for Tel. Transfer on London and New York: 4 m/s Credits 1/6 5/16d. and G. $36 1/2: Yen Cross rate 49 7/8: Yen 137 1/2: Gold Bar 617/618. These rates were not obtainable long, and cover being demanded from Banks in any case. At the close of the day 1/5 7/8d. and G. $ 36 1/4 were obtainable for T/T, other quotations proportionate. On the 27th inst. the market was firm throughout the day, opening at a shade higher than the previous day, and closing at 1/6 1/4d. and G. $ 36 1/2 the Gold Bar having become 595/596. On Saturday, although opening slightly flat with the Gold Bar at 603, persisted speculative selling all the morning and a collapse of the Gold Bar to 576 at one time, brought us to 1/6 1/2d. and G. $ 37 1/4, closing as near as one could ascertain at 1/6 7/16d. and G. $ 37 3/8, the Gold Bar being 584.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 110,028,000 a decrease of Tls 453,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars ..... $ 157,480,000 a decrease of $ 1,130,000
Estimated value Tls. 223,413,000 as against Tls. 181,956,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for May	Thursday June 26	Friday June 27	Saturday June 28	Monday June 30	Tuesday July 1	Weed. July 2
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*		
T/T on London	1/9.866	1/5 1/2	1/5 3/8	1/5 3/8	1/6 1/4		
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/5 1/2	1/5 3/8	1/5 3/8	1/6 1/4		
4 m/s ,,	—	1/5 11/16	1/5 11/16	1/6 1/16	1/6 1/16		
T/T India	122,435	98	98 1/4	100	102		
T/T France	1,128,630	902	908	921	940		
T/T On N.Y. Demand	44,255	35 3/8	35 1/4	36 1/8	37	BANK HOLIDAY	BANK HOLIDAY
T/T Hamburg R. M.		148 1/2	149 1/2	152	155		
T/T H'kong	80.500	86	86 1/2	86	84 1/2		
T/T Japan	111.787	139 1/2	138 3/4	136 3/4	134		
T/T Batavia	109.991	88	88 1/2	90	91 3/4		
T/T Straits	127.361	158 3/4	157 3/4	155 1/2	152 1/4		
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	1/10.829	1/6 1/2	1/6 5/8	1/7	1/7 3/8		
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	1/6 5/8	1/6 3/4	1/7 1/8	1/7 1/2		
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/11.079	1/6 3/4	1/6 7/8	1/7 1/4	1/7 5/8		
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	1,199.852	960	970	980	1000		
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	46.111	37 1/2	38	38 1/2	39 1/4		
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	38	38 1/2	39	39 3/4		

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	15 9/16	15 1/2	15 11/16	15 1/2		
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.33 5/8	G.$.33 5/8	G.$.34 1/8	G.$.33 1/4		
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 613.80	Tls. 596.20	Tls. 584.5	Tls. 580.00	HOLIDAY	HOLIDAY
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	111.60	111.80	111.60	111.00		
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.425	72.50	72.325	72 3125		
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1½%	2%	1%	3%		
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	3%	London on Paris	T/T 123.76
Bank of France rate of discount	2½%	New York on London	T/T 486⅛
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/8%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 13/16
,, 4 ,,	2¾%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/3½
,, 6 ,,	2½%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/03⅛

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.

OLYMPIA, May 8.
(Agents: States S.S Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber Hardwood:		
Rough Hewn	Sup.ft.	201,632
Softwood:		
Clear	,,	35,209
Merchantable	,,	572,062
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	499,601
Laths	Pcs.	200,000

PRESIDENT ADAMS, May 12.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Flannel	Pcs.	200
Cotton Tapestry	Yds.	643
Cotton, Raw	Bls.	1,000
Cotton, Thread, Embroidery	,,	39
Bronze Powder	,,	45
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	35
Screws	,,	733
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	31
Wire Cloth	,,	18
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,680
Canned Fruits	,,	13
Coffee	,,	10
Cocoa Butter	,,	16
Ink, Printing	,,	105
Lard, Pig	,,	14
Leather, Patent	,,	12
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	5
Leather, Calf, Coloured	,,	3
Milk, Condensed	,,	115
Milk, Evaporated	,,	313
Oranges, Fresh	,,	181
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,050
Paper, Kraft	,,	12
Paper, Printing	,,	7
Paper, Writing	,,	269
Salt, Table	,,	5
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	42
Sulphur, Black	,,	180
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	41
Varnishes	,,	13
Lemons, Fresh	Pcs.	7,800
Cigars	,,	13,500
Motor-cars	,,	1
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	2
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	476
Typewriters	,,	13
Shoes	Pairs	1,116
Basins, Enamelled	Doz.	122
Files	,,	1,000
Underwear, Cotton	,,	55
Rum	Doz.qts.	50
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	2,630
Autumobiles, Parts of	G.Units	14,879
Infants' Foods	,,	1,630
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs	85 6,420
Machinery, and Parts of	,,	218,331

CITY OF ROUBAIX, May 15.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Hoops	Pls.	83
Sheets, Plain	,,	350
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	,,	841
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	30
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	200
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,711
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	944
Oil, Unclassed	,,	172
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	53,295

SILVERBELLE, May 15.
(Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	848
Gum Resin	,,	1,766
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	4,264
50 per cent. strength	,,	221
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,110
Paper, Coated	,,	1,663
Sulphur Black	,,	1,225
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,464
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	985
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	4
Motor-cars, Parts of	G.Units	1,733
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs	14 ,, 999

CHICHIBU. MARU May 16.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Oranges, Fresh	Pls.	146
Cigarettes	Mille	560
Motor-truck Chassis	Pcs.	2

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 2,278,850
July 2.

1929-1930 High	1929-1930 Low	STOCK	June 30	July 1
37⅜	20	Adams Express	24½	24½
184½	86	American Can	121¼	118¾
199¼	50	American & Foreign Power	66	63½
144⅝	60	American Rolling Mill	55½	52¾
130¼	62	American Smelting	57½	58⅛
310¼	193¼	American Tel. & Tel.	210½	206¼
246¼	160	American Tobacco "B"	235½	232½
199	50	American Water Works	87⅞	85
140	67¼	Anaconda Copper	50¼	49¾
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	35⅜	35¼
145⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	102	103
140¾	78¼	Bethlehem Steel	81	80⅝
86⅞	26	Borg Warner	27⅝	27
61⅛	25	Calumet & Helca	15⅛	15½
296⅞	186	Canadian Pacific Railway	188	188¼
192	62⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	55	60
125⅛	101	Chicago Rock Island	Mutl.	99½
135	26	Chrysler	27⅜	27
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	27	26⅞
63⅝	60	Colgate Palmolive Peet	Mutl.	51½
140	62	Columbia Gas & Electric	64⅜	62¾
88¾	16⅛	Columbia Graphaphone	18½	18⅛
62	20⅛	Commercial Solvents	23¼	23⅛
26¾	10⅛	Commonwealth Southern	14¼	14
12⅛	1⅝	,, ,, war.	3⅞	3¾
188¼	80⅛	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	103¼	106
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	20⅛	20
126⅜	70	Corn Products	94	92¾
30⅛	6⅜	Curtiss Wright, Common	7¼	7¼
231	80	Du Pont de Nemours	104½	103¼
264¾	150	Eastman Kodak	201¾	193⅝
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	79⅝	77
93½	41½	Eire Railway	Unq	39⅞
105⅝	16¼	Fox Film "A"	41¾	40½
88⅛	55¼	General Electric	70¼	67¾
81¾	35	General Food	55	54½
91¾	33¼	General Motors	40¼	39¾
126½	70	General Railway Signal	80	Mutl.
72	31½	Gold Dust	37⅛	38
105¾	38¼	Goodrich Rubber	27	26
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	60	56⅜
102⅞	46¼	Granby	22½	22¾
122¼	85½	Great Northern Certificate	74	74
143⅞	45	Hershey Chocolate	91¼	90
102¾	48	International Cement	59⅛	61
103½	4¼	International Combu. Eng.	6⅛	6⅛
142	65	International Harvester	84⅜	84
72¾	25	International Nickel	24¼	24¼
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	39⅞	37
14¾	5	International Products	Unq	Unq
149¼	53	International Tel. & Tel.	44½	43⅛
242¾	90	Johns Manville	79⅞	77
104⅞	46⅜	Kemecott Copper	39	38½
46⅜	22⅛	Kreuger & Toll	27¼	27½
122½	37	Kroger Grocery	23⅞	25
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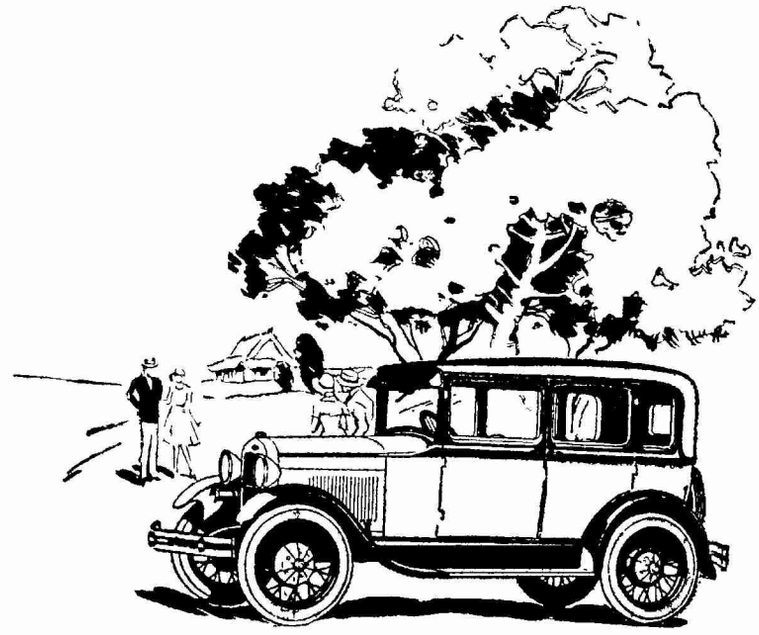

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